

R E P O R T

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,

FOR

1884.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1885.

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REPORT

OF THE

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX HERBERT,
EARL OF CARNARVON, K.P.,

Esq., Esq., Esq.

LORD-LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour, in conformity with section 112 of the 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106, to submit our Report for the year 1884, being the sixteenth since the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland have been placed under the superintendence of this Department.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

The returns obtained from the Collectors of Customs and the Coast Guard show that the number of Registered Vessels in Ireland during 1884 fishing for sale amounted to 5,785, with crews consisting of 20,884 men, and 941 boys.

Of the above, 1,588 vessels, 6,014 men and 407 boys, are shown as exclusively fishing for sale; and 4,197 vessels, 14,870 men and 534 boys as partially so engaged.

It would appear from the above that there is a decrease of 81 vessels and 108 men since last year, whilst in the number of boys there is an increase of 59. This would make the actual decrease of the persons employed 49.

We have, however, to repeat the opinion expressed in former reports, that these returns cannot be considered as accurate, as we are aware that numbers of boats are engaged in fishing, particularly on the west coast, which are not registered.

MACKEREL FISHERY.

The mackerel season of 1884 was a successful one, and although the total capture was somewhat less than 1883, the prices obtained were higher than in that year, the result being that whereas in 1883 the gross amount realized by the fishermen was £170,624—the largest amount ever previously obtained in one season, the value of the capture in 1884, was, £196,180—being £25,526 in excess of the previous year. The average price obtained per box of 120 fish was 17s. 4d., that of the two previous years averaging only 14s. per box.

The prices varied from 5s. to 90s. per box, giving an average of 17s. 4d. per 120 fish.

Although there has been a decrease in the number of boats attending the mackerel fishing, it is gratifying to find that, whereas last year there were 34 English and Manx boats employed in excess of Irish boats, this year it is reduced to 22.

The Light required for Baltimore Harbour, referred to in last report, has been provided and is found most useful—this was done under the Sea Fisheries Act of 1883.

The capture off the different parts of the coast will be seen by the following statement showing the quantity brought into the ports named.

Kinsale,	90,359	boxes.	Carrigaholt,	48 boxes.
Union Hall,	4,247	"	Ballydowaneen,	1,023 "
Baltimore,	77,386	"	Ballycrovane,	694 "
Smockwick,	11,621	"	Castletown Berehaven,	13,345 "
Dingle,	3,761	"	Venkey	12,848 "
Castletownshend,	4,204	"		

At Baltimore 8 vessels arrived with ice, the quantity imported amounting to 8,172 tons; 3 of these vessels remained as hulks during the season, and in addition 5 other hulks—with a tonnage of 1,410 tons—were employed in storing it.

REPORT OF THE

Fourteen steamers, of a gross tonnage of 1,853 tons, were employed in conveying the fish to the English markets.

Ninety-six men were employed in buyers' boats, at an average weekly cost of £1 4s. each man, and a considerable number of men were also employed as packers, &c., at good wages.

AT KINSALE.

Twelve vessels arrived with 7,225 tons of ice.

Ten hulks—with a gross tonnage of 2,742 tons—were used for storing ice.

Fourteen steamers were employed conveying the fish to England—gross tonnage 1,645 tons.

There were 260 men employed in the buyers' boats, at wages of £1 10s. a week per man.

About 100 were also employed as packers, at the wages of £1 10s. a week per man, and about 20 carters, at £1 a week per man.

The gross earnings of these men at Baltimore and Kinsale, would it is believed exceed the sum mentioned in last year's report, viz., £12,000 for the season.

FRENCH VESSELS.

The number of French vessels fishing off the Irish coast was 90—being an excess over last year of 13.

HEBRIDGE FISHERIES.

The capture of herrings in the places named below, from whence only we have been enabled to procure statistics, was somewhat less than in 1883, but the prices realized more than compensated for the reduction, the fishermen having received in 1884 £111,124, the result of the earnings being more by £5,386 than in 1883.

A reference to last year's report will show that the herring fisheries have during the last two years been much more successful than in the two or three preceding years, and it is believed that if we could obtain statistics of the capture from other places where we are aware herrings are taken in considerable quantities—the result would show a large increase in the quantity and value of the herring fisheries.

The fishing at Kinsale realized £39,566, and although somewhat less than the capture of 1883, it is evident that it has been for some time past not only the principal mackerel fishing station, but also the most productive of all the herring fishing stations on the coast.

It was expected last year that considerable development would take place in this fishing from the Baltimore and Cape Clear districts, but this has not occurred to any appreciable extent. Probably the expense may have prevented the fishermen from providing herring traps which would necessitate a large outlay of money.

As regards the prices obtained it is difficult to account for the wide difference between one place and another. At Howth the highest average price was obtained, viz., £1 18s. 4d., the lowest being at Balbriggan, where only 14s. 1d. per hundred was received.

HERRING FISHERY, 1884.

	Total employed, and highest number on any one day.				Total Catches, No. of Hundred.	Average Price.	Total Value.
	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Mixed.			
Howth, between 2nd June and 25th September, .	6	140	24	1	6,210	1 18 4	11,665
Arliss, between 10th June and 22nd December, .	—	—	70	—	4,417	0 15 2	1,077
Kinsale, between 13th April and 21st June, .	1	136	12	2	44,323	0 17 10	79,386
Greencore, between 12th June and 10th November, .	4	2	48	12	10,750	1 0 7	11,657
Andliss, between 26th May and 25th October, .	—	106	70	—	14,683	1 5 2	17,735
Oranmore and Warrenpoint, between 16th August and 22nd December, .	—	—	14	—	194	1 0 8	900
Kilcock, between 1st June and 1st November, .	3	11	16	7	6,400	1 5 0	10,673
Antrim, between 11th June and 1st December, .	16	15	20	—	15,000	1 2 0	16,875
Courtown, between 14th October and 20th Dec., .	—	—	20	—	140	1 0 0	140
Balbriggan, between 21st June and 27th Dec., .	—	2	73	2	2,711	0 14 1	3,864
Total,					166,329	1 1 6	111,294

PIERS AND HARBOURS.

The following is a list of Applications received for grants for constructing or improving Piers, Boat Slips, and Harbours. The works mentioned are given in their order of counties, and not in their order of importance.

No.	County.	Name of Place.	Situation.
1	Antrim,	Ballywillen,	Pontash.
2	"	Ballymuckin,	Opposite Ballykin Island.
3	"	Portmuck,	Island Magge.
4	Clare,	Liscannor,	Liscannor Bay.
5	"	Luhaneola,	River Shannon.
6	"	Muckinish,	Muckinish Bay, in Blackhead Bay.
7	"	New Quay,	Point of entrance to Anghinish Bay.
8	"	Seaford,	South of Mal Bay.
9	"	Fraugh Castle,	Between Mal Bay and Liscannor Bay.
10	"	Ballyville,	Ballyville Bay, at Mouth of Shannon.
11	"	Crab Island,	5½ miles north-east of Hag's Head.
12	"	Sentary Islands,	In River Shannon, off Kilrush.
13	"	Killone,	Moone Bay.
14	"	Derryn,	Between Blackhead Bay and Liscannor Bay.
15	"	Carrigaholt,	Carrigaholt Bay, at Mouth of Shannon.
16	"	Murrin West,	Above 10 miles north-east of Loop Head.
17	"	Orb Quay,	Opposite Anghinish Point, on south side of Galway Bay.
18	"	Merville,	North-west of Milltown Malbay.
19	"	Kilbala,	River Shannon, 3 or 4 miles east of Loop Head.
20	"	Gowdon Tullig,	About 8 miles north-east of Loop Head.
21	"	Gowdon Rose,	About 4 miles north-east of Loop Head.
22	"	The Healewnt,	Ferry Dey, south-east from Donegal Point.
23	"	Kilreah,	River Shannon.
24	Cork,	Robert's Cove,	West of entrance to Cork Harbour.
25	"	Gimelore Harbour,	About 7 miles east of Skibbereen.
26	"	Monkstown,	North-west of Cork Harbour.
27	"	Knockadon,	South of Youghal Harbour.
28	"	Kilkerrane,	North side of Dunmanus Bay.
29	"	Ahanskeenin,	North side of Dunmanus Bay.
30	"	Gurtnakilla,	South side of Bantry Bay.
31	"	Derrys,	At head of Dunmanus Bay.
32	"	Rosale,	South side of Bantry Bay.
33	"	Carry's Cove,	South side of Dunmanus Bay.
34	"	Dunisongh,	Between Three Castle Head and Mizen Head.
35	"	Long Island,	South of Schull.
36	"	Whiddy Island,	Bantry Bay.
37	"	Lower Ring,	Cheakility Bay.
38	"	Baltimore,	North-east of Cape Clear.
39	"	Rose,	Rosscarbery Bay, north-west of Galley Head.
40	"	Union Hall,	South side of Glendore Harbour.
41	"	North Harbour, Cape Clear,	North-west side of Cape Clear Island.
42	"	Rook,	North side of Bantry Bay.
43	"	Tragumena,	Tragumena Bay, between Tokehead Bay and Lough Hyne.
44	"	Kinsale,	14 miles south of Cork.
45	"	Ballycotton,	Ballycotton Bay.
46	"	Evan's Cove,	South side of Bantry Bay, now Sheep's Head.
47	"	Luhanebeg,	Between Black Ball Head and White Ball Head, in Bantry Bay.
48	"	Kilkennykin,	North of White Ball Head, in Bantry Bay.
49	"	Firkel,	Firkel Bay, between Crow Head and White Ball Head.
50	"	Bealhae,	Opposite Dunsey Island.
51	"	Dunsey Sound,	East side of Dunsey Island.
52	"	Garnish Islands,	Between Dunsey Island and Ballydowaneen Bay.
53	"	Fahan,	South-west side of Ballydowaneen Bay.
54	"	Trag-an-pierar,	South side of Ballydowaneen Bay.
55	"	Ballydowaneen,	East side of Ballydowaneen Bay.
56	"	Trag-an-pierar,	Between Ballydowaneen Bay and Cod's Head.
57	"	Coss-a-gaiv,	South-east of Cod's Head.
58	"	Cleagh,	Near Cod's Head.
59	"	Gurtaghag,	East of Cod's Head.
60	"	Coscan-a-gow,	South side of Bantry Bay.

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No.	County.	Name of Place.	situation.
61	Cork,	Cordelstown Bay,	Bantry Bay.
62	"	Tralipsoon,	Tragumnaus Bay, between Tocalion Bay and Lough Hyne.
63	"	Caper's Point,	North side of Glanmore Harbour.
64	"	Mohanagh,	In River Ilna.
65	Donegal,	Muckross,	Douegal Bay.
66	"	Inver,	Inver Bay, in Douegal Bay.
67	"	Malin Head,	Northern extremity of County Donegal.
68	"	Douegal,	At head of Douegal Bay.
69	"	Ballynordrone,	East coast of Promontory of St. John's Point, Douegal Bay.
70	"	Ballynose,	Ballynose Bay, south of Lushibeslin.
71	"	Culdaff,	Between Glanaph Head and Inishowen Head.
72	"	Ray,	West shore of Lough Swilly.
73	"	Portsalon,	Ballyviesdoher Bay, Lough Swilly.
74	"	Newbridge,	West shore of Lough Swilly.
75	"	Dungloe,	South of the Rosses.
76	"	Killy's Rock,	East shore of Douegal Bay.
77	"	Portocharo,	North-west coast of Promontory of St. John's Point, in Douegal Bay.
78	"	Larry,	Plataigh Bay, in Douegal Bay.
79	"	Mahonmore,	Molin Bay.
80	"	Tory Island,	Off north-west coast of Donegal.
81	"	Traheragh,	Between Lough Swilly and Traobhaig Bay.
82	"	Morville,	North-west shore of Lough Foyle.
83	"	Killybagg,	Killybagg Harbour, in Douegal Bay.
84	"	Gronoweslin,	Opposite Magilligan Point, Lough Foyle.
85	"	Maghery,	Maghery Bay, between Gwernarm Bay and Aran Island.
86	"	Gortnacado,	North of Cruij Island, opposite Ornit Island.
87	"	Owey Island,	North of Cruij Island.
88	"	Portinaneas,	Portnagh Bay, in Donegal Bay.
89	"	Dosnall,	Glen Bay, east of Rossan Point.
90	"	Arainagryppery,	Gwesden Bay.
91	"	Rinmakiil,	Todla Bay, west of Kilcar.
92	"	Carvilkowow,	Inishmimil, north of Douegal.
93	"	Cruij Island,	North-west of the Rosses.
94	"	Bawnfoot,	West side of Inver Bay.
95	"	Dunlawn,	South-west of Ballyshannon.
96	"	Ellon,	South side of Aranmure Island.
97	"	Port of Inver,	Inver Bay, in Donegal Bay.
98	"	Leahgarrow,	East side of Aran Island.
99	"	Bunmairulan,	North of the River Erne.
100	"	Maghmarearty,	West side of Ballyurus Bay.
101	"	Gola Roads, or Maghersullivan,	Opposite Gola Island.
102	"	Ballybodenanull,	Between St. John's Point and Daukineely, in Donegal Bay.
103	"	Portnoo,	Opposite Inishboord, on south side of Gwernarm Bay.
104	"	Leheran,	Near Lamb's Head Bay, on west side of Lough Swilly.
105	"	Glovers,	South of Ballyviesdoher Bay, in Lough Swilly.
106	"	Malisberg,	West of Inish Head.
107	Down,	Kilrough,	South-west of Ardglass.
108	"	Annalong,	Between Dundrum Bay and Carrickfergus Lough.
109	"	Kilkool,	Between Dundrum Bay and Carrickfergus Lough.
110	"	Ballyhallock,	West of Burial Island.
111	"	Cloghy,	Cloghy Bay, west of North Banks.
112	"	Newcastle,	3 miles west of Dunman Head, in Dundrum Bay.
113	"	Portavogie,	Between Ballyhallock and Cloghy.
114	Dublin,	Rush,	North of Dublin, 14 miles.
115	"	Loughshadny,	Between Ballyfermot and Rush.
116	"	Collinstown,	At Dalky, opposite north part of Dalky Island.
117	Galway,	Ballyimagine,	Galway Bay, east of Galway.
118	"	Soraballin,	At head of Glonile Bay, in Bartsaghlay Bay.
119	"	Callowfinnis,	Mwoonish Bay, west of Kilkieran Bay.
120	"	Doerryinver,	Ballynkill Harbour.
121	"	Bostinack,	Casne Bay, north-west of Kilkieran Bay.
122	"	Cushla,	Cushla Bay, on north side of Galway Bay.
123	"	Inish Bally,	Galway Bay.
124	"	Knoocullis,	North of Galway Bay.
125	"	Cronapeas,	Mwoonish Bay.
126	"	Kilvane,	Kinvara Bay, on south-east side of Galway Bay.
127	"	Bealnabra,	Between Roundstone Bay and Gorran Bay.
128	"	Cloggan,	Cloggan Bay, west of Ballynkill Harbour.
129	"	Oranmore,	Oranmore Bay, north-west part of Galway Bay.

No.	County.	Name of Place.	Station.
130	Galway,	Collaheigue,	East side of Greatman's Bay.
131	"	Corra or Trawndaleen,	Gragey's Sound, on Inishmaan or Mid-Island of Aran.
132	"	Kyleskele,	West side of Kilkieran Bay.
133	"	Mason Island,	West of Mweenish Island.
134	"	Half Mass,	Mass Head, west of Ard Bay.
135	"	Ard West,	Opposite Mass Island.
136	"	Letterard,	West shore of Bertraghboy Bay.
137	"	Mass,	South-east of Mass Head.
138	"	Letterdeskert,	North side of Ard Bay.
139	"	Derrynan,	At head of Oaile Bay.
140	"	Kilmurvey,	Inishmore, or North Aran Island.
141	"	Kilrenan,	Inishmore, or North Aran Island.
142	"	Leughmore,	Inishmore, or South Aran Island.
143	"	Inishleckan,	Mouth of Bouldstone Bay.
144	"	Tarven,	Kinvara Bay, on south-east side of Galway Bay.
145	"	Bush,	West of Kinvara Bay.
146	"	Geansougha,	Between Aughris Point and Cleggan Pier.
147	"	Rosaveal,	Cashin Bay, on north side of Galway Bay.
148	"	Calla,	East of Ballyconneely Bay.
149	"	Clifden,	At head of Clifden Bay.
150	"	Bunowen,	Between Slyne Head and Ballyconneely Bay.
151	"	Dunloughan,	About 3 miles north-east of Slyne Head.
152	"	Killenay,	Inishmore, or North Aran Island.
153	"	Arinmore,	Kilkieran Bay.
154	"	Janibhoin,	Opposite Cleggan Harbour.
155	"	Rashanen,	On eastern side of Inishbofin.
156	"	Killary,	West of Killary Harbour.
157	"	Ballinskelligs Pass,	At head of Greatman's Bay.
158	"	Dinis Island,	North-west of Furnace Island, which is north-west of Lettermillon Island.
159	"	Lettermullen,	West of Gormna Island.
160	"	Letterfrack,	Between Killary Bay and Clifden.
161	"	Kilkieran,	West side of Kilkieran Bay.
162	"	Bundoughna,	At entrance of Ballynackill Harbour.
163	"	Roundstone,	West side of Roundstone Bay.
164	"	Rinvyle,	Between Rinvyle Head and Letterfrack.
165	"	Cashel,	Cashel Bay, at head of Bertraghboy Bay.
166	"	Murvey,	West of Bertraghboy Bay.
167	"	Cocomnafsha,	Between Cleggan Head and Letterfrack, in Ballynackill Bay.
168	"	Alinstally,	Bertraghboy Bay.
169	"	Whitestone or Cusinge,	Bertraghboy Bay.
170	"	Ballyhees,	North-east coast of Inishbofin, or South Aran Island.
171	"	Enishark,	West of Inishbofin.
172	Kerry,	Annsaun,	North shore of Dingle Bay.
173	"	Coonsaiky,	South shore of Dingle Bay.
174	"	Courakmore,	South side of Valentia Island.
175	"	Ballyheigne,	Ballyheigne Bay, south-east of Keny Head.
176	"	Brandon,	West side of Brandon Bay.
177	"	Ballinskelligs,	West side of Ballinskelligs Bay.
178	"	Ballynavid,	East side of Smerwick Harbour.
179	"	Castlcoochee,	Kenmare River.
180	"	White Strand,	" " east of Castlcoochee.
181	"	Gleesk,	" " north-east of Bannow.
182	"	Bannow,	" " north-east of Glanloogh.
183	"	Ghaslough,	" " north-east of White Strand.
184	"	Fenit,	North shore of Trilis Bay.
185	"	Reenard,	Valentia Harbour, opposite Knightstown.
186	"	Dingle,	Entrance of Dingle Harbour.
187	"	Smerwick (Foilisruhan),	West side of Smerwick Harbour.
188	"	Ballinscannig,	South side of Smerwick Harbour.
189	"	Coosavud,	Between Brandon Head and Ballydavid Head.
190	Limerick,	Ringseyan,	River Shannon, 11 miles below Limerick.
191	"	Beagh Castle,	River Shannon, 3 miles west of Ringseyan.
192	"	Glin,	River Shannon.
193	"	Knockersdilin,	At Glin, River Shannon.
194	Londonderry,	Portstewart,	3 miles south-west from Portrush.
195	Louth,	Carlingford,	Carlingford Lough.
196	"	Blackrock,	Dundalk Bay.
197	"	Giles's Quay,	North side of Dundalk Bay.
198	"	Clogher Head,	2 miles north-east of Drogheda.
199	"	Drogheda,	North of Dublin, 27 miles.
200	Mayo,	Carrowmore,	South side of Clew Bay.
201	"	Carrowkeeran,	South side of Westport Bay.

REPORT OF THE

No.	County.	Name of Place.	Situation.
203	Mayo,	Belmullet,	Blackard and Belmullet Bays.
205	"	Inishark,	Between Clare Island and Inishbofin.
204	"	Killala,	Killala Bay,
205	"	Lockan,	Larkan Bay, to the north-west of Killala Bay
206	"	Mulranny,	North side of Clew Bay,
207	"	Dough,	West coast of Achill Island,
208	"	Bunbegmore,	North side of Clew Bay,
209	"	Braemorey,	East coast of Achill Island,
210	"	Kod,	West coast of Achill Island,
211	"	Inishderry,	Westport Bay.
212	"	Doeoge,	South-west coast of Achill Island.
213	"	Ballinglone,	South-west coast of Peninsula of Urraun, north-west of Clew Bay.
214	"	Tanregan,	North coast of Peninsula of Gormna.
215	"	Portaderry,	Opposite the Naps of Bremorey.
216	"	Porterlin,	About 4 miles east of Portaderry.
217	"	Doegeet,	North coast of Achill Island,
218	"	Doeeyek,	Between Cleggan Head and Doogeona Head.
219	"	Achill Sound Viaduct,	Across the narrowest part of Achill Sound.
220	"	Ballycraig,	Ballycraig Harbour, on south coast of Mayo.
221	"	Polnasmuck,	South-east of Bawnpatrick Head.
222	"	Gulmashardla,	On mainland, at south part of Achill Sound.
223	"	Killenull,	Baunashair Bay, about 3 miles south-west of Downpatrick Head.
224	"	Kilmanagh,	Near Kilmanagh Head, in Killala Bay.
225	"	Achill Beg,	Between Achill Island and Clew Bay.
226	"	Dorree,	Achill Island, near south entrance of the Sound.
227	"	Cloghaneer,	South part of Achill Sound.
228	"	Dorsey Point,	Achill Island, at the narrowest part of the Sound.
229	"	Gulacorry,	On mainland, at narrowest part of Achill Sound.
230	"	Rossmore,	South-east side of Newport Bay.
251	"	Loonevay,	Between Old Head and Murrisk.
252	"	Portavally,	South Island of Inishtoos, west of the Mullet.
253	"	Ellanroe,	Between Inishfagle, Annoe Island, and the mainland.
254	"	Clare Island,	South-east coast of Clare Island, which lies west of Clew Bay.
255	"	Kill,	South coast of Clare Island.
256	"	Ballyteeky,	North coast of Clare Island.
257	"	Tulloghan,	Between Ballyteeky and Tulloghan Bays.
258	"	Tanateenvally,	North-east coast of Achill Island.
259	"	Inver,	East side of Belmullet Bay.
260	"	Doughbeg,	North side of Clew Bay.
261	"	Dooniver,	North-east coast of Achill Island.
262	Sligo,	Pollockeony,	East side of Killala Bay.
263	"	Parkeval,	North-west shore of Hollysullane Bay.
264	"	Inishcarron,	West side of Killala Bay.
265	"	Easkay,	East of Loughan Point.
266	"	Angitis,	Near Angitis Head in Sligo Bay.
267	"	Polmedina,	South-west of Angitis Head.
268	"	Lenalton,	North-east point of Killala Bay.
269	"	Rosare,	North-west of town of Sligo.
270	"	Inishmawry,	Island south-west of Donegal Bay.
271	Waterford,	Gloockpoint,	Waterford Harbour.
272	"	Arthmore,	Arthmore Bay, between Youghal and Dungarvan Harbour.
273	"	Hackett's Dock,	Passage Head, Waterford Harbour.
274	"	Ballygord,	South shore of Dungarvan Harbour.
275	"	Conaig,	Across Dungarvan Harbour.
276	"	Boatstrand,	Dundertin Bay, west of Tawmore Bay.
277	"	Tranore,	South of Waterford, 7 miles.
278	Wexford,	Ballyhak,	Waterford Harbour.
279	"	Kilmore,	East of Porton Point.
280	"	Beaulee,	On Preaserry forming south-east boundary of Wexford Harbour.
281	"	Engist Point,	South-east point of Folard Isle.
282	"	Bannow,	East of Bannow Bay.
283	Wicklow,	Greystones,	South of Bray, about 5 miles.
284	"	Bray,	South of Dublin, about 12 miles.

Out of the foregoing, we, acting as members of the Ports and Harbours Commission, appointed under the Act 46 & 47 Vict., c. 26, have held inquiries into the following cases:—

No. in Former Table.	County.	Name of Place.	No. in Former Table.	County.	Name of Place.
1	Antrim,	Ballywillan.	137	Galway,	Mace.
2	"	Ballynally.	138	"	Letterdeskert.
4	Clare,	Liscannor.	139	"	Derrynea.
8	"	Seaford.	140	"	Kilmurvey.
13	"	Kilkee.	141	"	Kilronan.
15	"	Carraigaholt.	142	"	Loughmore.
27	Cork,	Knotholefoot.	143	"	Inishlackan.
37	"	Lower Ring.	145	"	Gaamougha.
38	"	Ballymace.	147	"	Rosseveel.
39	"	Rosa.	148	"	Clifden.
40	"	Union Hall.	149	"	Benown.
43	"	Truganacna.	150	"	Dunleaghan.
44	"	Kinvara.	151	"	Killanay.
45	"	Rallycottin.	152	"	Arthmore.
62	"	Tralisspean.	153	"	Inishbofin.
66	Donegal,	Inver.	154	"	Roskeen.
67	"	Malla Head.	155	"	Killary.
68	"	Donegal.	156	"	Besladden Pass.
69	"	Ballyaderlant.	157	"	Dinis Island.
71	"	Culdaff.	158	"	Annesan.
73	"	Portsalon.	172	Kerry,	Brandon.
75	"	Kelly's Rock.	176	"	Ballydavid.
77	"	Portochre.	178	"	Funk.
78	"	Largy.	184	"	Diagla.
79	"	Mallinmore.	186	"	Portstewart.
82	"	Moville.	194	Londonderry,	Cochingford.
83	"	Killybegs.	195	Louth,	Clogher Head.
84	"	Greencastle.	196	"	Carrowkeenan.
88	"	Portnacross.	201	Mayo,	Belmallet.
94	"	Burnfoot.	202	"	Kilala.
95	"	Bundoran.	204	"	Lockna.
97	"	Port of Inver.	205	"	Inishlyne.
99	"	Bunmakrahan.	211	"	Ballyharrig.
102	"	Ballyholmeen.	220	"	Polnasnak.
108	Down,	Annalong.	231	"	Killeeniff.
109	"	Killool.	233	"	Kilmunis.
110	"	Ballyholbert.	234	"	Derrary Point.
111	"	Cloghy.	238	"	Gubacerry.
114	Dublin,	Roth.	239	"	Lessanvey.
115	Galway,	Sarsfield.	231	"	Inishcrone.
120	"	Derrybaron.	244	Sligo,	Sadkey.
121	"	Rossmuck.	245	"	Angusk.
123	"	Cashle.	246	"	Checkpoint.
124	"	Knockaillia.	251	Waterford,	Arinire.
125	"	Crampen.	252	"	Hackett's Dock.
127	"	Bealtra.	253	"	Ballynagel.
128	"	Cleggan.	254	"	Oranmore.
130	"	Collogeen.	255	"	Bohermard.
131	"	Oorts or Truvndaleen.	256	"	Tramore.
132	"	Kylonsilla.	257	"	Kilmora.
133	"	Masoe Island.	259	Wexford,	Roslara.
134	"	Half Mace.	260	"	Greystones.
135	"	Ard West.	263	Wicklow,	Bay.
136	"	Lettermard.	264	"	

The following is a list of the works that have been recommended, the amounts of the estimates of the Engineer to the Board of Public Works, the amount of the contract where contractors have been obtained by the Board, and the date for completion of works:—

No.	County.	Names.	Estimate.	Contract.	Date to be completed.
4	Clare,	Lisnamore, . . .	5,000 0 0	4,307 0 0	31st October, 1885.
8	"	Medfield, . . .	3,100 0 0	2,825 16 9	1st October, 1885.
13	"	Kilkenny, . . .	1,100 0 0		
15	"	Curraghdule, . . .	13,400 0 0	11,160 0 0	1st November, 1885.
27	Cork,	Kinsale, . . .	1,200 0 0	1,181 0 0	1st January, 1886.
38	"	Ballymure, . . .	1,000 0 0		
39	"	Ivan, . . .	4,100 0 0	3,703 17 6	1st November, 1885.
40	"	Union Hall, . . .	4,600 0 0		
45	"	Ballyrothlin, . . .	20,500 0 0	18,700 0 0	1st June, 1887.
67	Donegal	Malin Head, . . .	10,000 0 0	7,765 11 11	1st October, 1886.
71	"	Galbally, . . .	1,000 0 0	2,219 7 3	1st November, 1885.
73	"	Portsalon, . . .	6,400 0 0	5,703 21 6	1st October, 1886.
77	"	Portsalon, . . .	2,000 0 0	1,719 0 0	1st November, 1885.
79	"	Malinmore, . . .	1,300 0 0		
95	"	Ballymure, . . .	3,600 0 0		
106	Down,	Annsdown, . . .	4,000 0 0	3,450 0 0	1st November, 1885.
109	"	Killard, . . .	7,100 0 0		
122	Galway,	Carde, . . .	2,700 0 0		
125	"	Clonrone, . . .	2,900 0 0		
128	"	Clonrone, . . .	3,000 0 0		
130	"	Collooney, . . .	2,000 0 0		
131	"	Cross, . . .	2,000 0 0	1,375 10 0	1st October, 1885.
133	"	Mosan Island, . . .	700 0 0		
135	"	Avil West, . . .	100 0 0		
146	"	Chumminga, . . .	300 0 0		
147	"	Rosscarb, . . .	310 0 0		
150	"	Parawea, . . .	2,050 0 0		
154	"	Irishloch, . . .	240 0 0		
157	"	Ballynaglen Pass, . . .	500 0 0		
172	Kerry,	Anneswell, . . .	800 0 0		
176	"	Braydon, . . .	4,000 0 0		
178	"	Ballyheigue, . . .	2,000 0 0		
183	Limerick,	Knockanion, . . .	10 0 0		
194	Louth,	Frederick, . . .	4,000 0 0		Finished.
195	"	Claregalway, . . .	15,000 0 0	10,450 0 0	1st November, 1884.
198	"	Clonrone, . . .	17,000 0 0		
201	Mayo,	Clonrone, . . .	3,000 0 0	2,701 8 0	1st October, 1885.
203	"	Belmullet & Ross, . . .	3,400 0 0		
205	"	Belmullet West, . . .	500 0 0		
221	"	Leitrim, . . .	5,630 0 0		
223	"	Belmullet, . . .	400 0 0		
226	"	Killenash, . . .	1,250 0 0		
231	"	Dormey Point, . . .	1,400 0 0		
244	Sligo,	Leenane, . . .	1,250 0 0		
245	"	Inishowen, . . .	6,000 0 0	5,568 0 0	1st October, 1885.
246	"	Rosary, . . .	4,000 0 0	3,553 0 0	1st November, 1885.
251	Waterford,	Angier, . . .	2,000 0 0	1,938 0 0	1st October, 1885.
254	"	Clonakilty, . . .	3,100 0 0	2,618 19 3	1st October, 1885.
266	"	Ballybeg, . . .	1,500 0 0	1,400 0 0	1st November, 1885.
268	Wicklow,	Ballymure, . . .	6,000 0 0	5,104 5 5	1st October, 1885.
		Glymes, . . .	10,000 0 0		

In addition to these, it has been decided to recommend works at the following places:—

No.	County.	Names.	Estimate.
1	Antrim,	Ballywillan, . . .	1,000 0 0
110	Down,	Ballyhuller, . . .	5,000 0 0
161	Galway,	Kilcieran, . . .	530 0 0
166	Kerry,	Dingle, . . .	800 0 0
233	Waterford,	Hackett's Dock, . . .	3,000 0 0
250	Wexford,	Kilmore, . . .	8,300 0 0

The following is a list of those cases in which Surveys, Plans, and Estimates have been requested from the Board of Public Works in addition to the works for which grants have been already made:—

No.	County.	Name.	No.	County.	Name.
9	Antrim,	Ballycastle.	129	Galway,	Oranmore.
16	Clare,	Moyne West.	132	"	Kyleenilla.
20	"	Gowron Tullig.	184	"	Holf Moa.
21	"	Gowleen Ross.	136	"	Lettard.
44	Cork,	Kinsale.	137	"	Moss.
61	"	Carrigtown Bere.	138	"	Lettardeskort.
66	Donegal,	Inver.	141	"	Kilcreem.
69	"	Derryvallane.	143	"	Inishlackan.
70	"	Killy's Rock.	149	"	Offion.
82	"	Merville.	152	"	Kilbony.
83	"	Killybegs.	153	"	Blasheen.
84	"	Greencastle.	156	"	Killary.
94	"	Barufort.	163	"	Romadetana.
97	"	Port of Inver.	184	Kerry,	Fenit.
99	"	Bunstrahan.	211	"	Inishdtyre.
111	Down,	Cloghy.	220	"	Belderrig.
113	"	Portavogie.	224	"	Kilcaumin.
114	Louth,	Rush.	247	Sligo,	Poldandara.
120	Galway,	Derryinver.	252	Waterford,	Anlawa.
124	"	Knockalla.	257	"	Tunane.
127	"	Deslanta.	264	Wicklow,	Bry.

DUBLIN DIVISION.

From Howth to Greystones, both stations inclusive.

According to the Coast Guard Returns, there are in this division 152 fishing craft, with 556 men, and 85 boys, as compared with 186 vessels, 627 men, and 84 boys, in 1883.

Trawling, long and hand lines, herring nets and draft nets, are the means of capture. Herring, mackerel, cod, plaice, bass, mullet, sole, turbot, and whiting are taken. Lobsters, in very limited numbers, and crabs, were taken round Ireland's Eye.

The conduct of the fishermen was good.

No part of the division is unguarded.

ARKLOW DIVISION.

From the Breaches, County Wicklow, North, to the Sluices, near Cahore, County Wexford, South, a length of 56½ miles.

No portion of this division unguarded.

The Coastguard Returns show, as employed in the fisheries during 1884, 214 vessels, 1,009 men and 25 boys.

Of the boats, 4 were of the first-class, 151 second, and 59 of the third.

The fish principally taken are herrings, cod, conger, ling, oysters, and trawl fish. Mode of fishing—nets, lines, dredges, and trawls.

It is believed that the fishermen in this district have been orderly and well-conducted—no reports to the contrary having been received.

WEXFORD DIVISION.

From the Sluices, near Cahore, to Bannow Bay.

The Harbour of Wexford, from Rosslare to Raven point, is unguarded, being under the control of the Customs authorities.

In this division there are 143 boats, 505 men, and 15 boys, engaged in sea-fishing. Of these 7 are first-class boats, 131 second, and 5 third.

Soletly engaged in fishing, 23 boats, 82 men, and 6 boys; partially 115 boats, 423 men, and 9 boys. Fish generally captured—Herrings, mackerel, cod, bream, conger, pollock, sole, and plaice, &c.

The following remarks are by the Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard:—

The Inspecting Commander makes suggestions as to the advantages to the fishery that would be gained by additional accommodation for fishing boats being provided

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along the coasts, and the probable development of the fishing industry that would be caused by such accommodation; and he suggests that in addition to the Bandon Harbour, an additional fishing harbour should be constructed at Ballycarty, and another at Cullen or Kiln Cove, off Bantry. Unfortunately, it is not probable that funds can be provided for these projects, the Pier and Harbours Commissioners having already recommended that the accommodation at Kilmore should be increased, by a considerable addition to the Pier at that place, upon the condition that one fourth of the cost should be provided locally.

The fishermen are reported as orderly and well conducted.

WATERFORD DIVISION.

From the East Bank of Bandon Ferry to Ballyvoile Head, north of Dungarvan Harbour.

This division extends along the coast for a distance of 62½ miles, all of which is guarded; but in the estuaries the following portions are unguarded:

From Oyster Point to Wellington Bridge, 5 miles; from Ballymack to Fishersstown, 8 miles; from Glass House to Rosscarbough, 7 miles; from Carrigpoint to Blackrock, 10 miles; total, 30 miles.

In the division there are 234 boats, 597 men, and 42 boys, employed in the sea fisheries; of these 14 are first class boats, 165 second class, and 55 third class.

Of the above there are solely engaged in fishing, 140 boats, 371 men, and 43 boys; partially so engaged, 94 boats and 226 men.

The fish principally captured are, mackerel, tunnelling, whiting, cod, sole, sprats, turbot, brit, plaice, hake, ling, and oysters. Sprats and mackerel are also taken in the largest quantities.

The modes of fishing are trawling, long lines, hand lines and traps.

The following is extracted from the report of the Divisional Officer of Coastguard:—

"This year has been remarkable for the immense number of herrings, mackerel, and sprats, off the coast, but owing to being unable to get them to any market in sufficient time, there has been very great waste."

"The herring fishery was entirely prosecuted by English and Scotch boats."

YOUTHLAND DIVISION.

From Ballyvoile Head, near Dungarvan, to Ballycotton; a distance of 56½ miles.

Unguarded:—From Tullcourt Point to Ballyvoile Bridge, two miles; from Mino Head, East, to Corrin River West, six and three quarter miles; from Great Island to Ferry Point, five miles; from Glanwillian to Ballyerivane, five miles; total, 18½ miles.

The Coastguard returns show as engaged in the sea fisheries 97 boats, 455 men, and 13 boys, viz.:—4 first class boats, 64 second class, and 29 third class. Of these, 83 men, and 4 boys are shown as solely engaged in fishing, and 79 boats, 372 men, and 9 boys only partially so engaged.

Hake, cod, ling, plaice, sole, mackerel, bram, whiting, and sprats have been taken.

No detailed report has been received from the Divisional Officer—he having only been recently appointed to the division.

QUEENSTOWN DIVISION.

From Garryroe, in Ballycotton Bay, West, to Lane's Cottages, Ringabbell Point, East. Length of coast, 110 miles.

Unguarded portion of division—All the estuary of Cork Harbour, from and including Queenstown, to the City of Cork.

The returns show that 188 boats, 572 men, and 20 boys were engaged in the sea fisheries in 1884, viz.:—6 first class boats, 109 second class, and 73 third class. Of these, 78 boats, 279 men, and 15 boys were solely engaged in fishing, and 110 boats and 293 men and 5 boys partially so engaged.

The fishing is by means of trawls, long lines, hand lines, and seines.

No conflicts are reported amongst the fishermen, who are reported to have been very orderly.

The following is from the report of the Divisional Officer of Coastguard:—

"The fishing at Ballycotton, which is our principal fishing station, appears to have been, on the whole, rather better this year than the last. There were several shoals of herring and sprats in the bay during the year. The number of boats has decreased, but there is a slight increase in the number of men, this is induced by the fact that they have taken lately to using the large Queenstown built whale boats which have a crew of 6 men, instead of the old fashioned yaws which only carried 3 or 4. The building of the pier which, I believe, will be begun this year, will be of great benefit, as at present there is no protection whatever from easterly winds. The means of distributing the fish through the country are not good, but I have no doubt with a better supply of fish better means would be forthcoming—at present it is chiefly done by hawkers with donkey carts, &c."

KINSALE DIVISION.

From Myrtlevalley Point, East, to Galley Head; a distance of 110 miles.

Unguarded portions:—From Barry's Head to Flat Head (Oyster Haven) $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; from Muckross to Virgin Mary Point, Dunny Cove, 3 miles 180 yards; total 4 miles, 1,500 yards.

In 1884 there were 243 boats, 1,228 men, and 69 boys reported to have been engaged in the sea fisheries; of these 50 boats, 303 men, and 32 boys were solely engaged in fishing, and 193 boats, 923 men, and 37 boys as only partially engaged.

The Inspecting Commander of Coastguard reports:—

"The present year, 1884, has undoubtedly been a good one for the fishermen. The mackerel season was probably the best for many years. The number of first class boats has increased, and the masters of some have shares in them."

"The contractor for building the fishery pier at Kinsale threw up his contract, and the work is now progressing more rapidly under the Board of Public Works."

"Ballylumford, to the west of County Cork, has made great efforts to attract boats and buyers to that harbour, and with considerable success early in the year, but by far the largest part of the mackerel are brought to Kinsale."

"Lobsters are decreasing."

"A factory has been established in Kinsale for making manure from refuse fish, and is, I believe, exceeding well."

"The fishermen have been orderly and well behaved."

SKIBBEREEN DIVISION.

From Galley Head to Snaive Bridge—about 170 miles.

Unguarded about 70 miles, viz., Three Castles Head to Carberry Island, Carberry Island to Snaive Bridge; from Rinks Castle to Ballydehob; besides the Islands of Clear, Shekin, Ringarogy, Long, Castle, Horse, and other smaller ones, occasionally visited.

The returns from Coastguard show that in 1884 there were 364 boats, 1,671 men, and 8 boys employed in sea fisheries; of these, 91 boats, 555 men and 3 boys, were solely engaged in fishing; and 273 boats, 1,116 men, and 5 boys, partially engaged.

Fish generally taken are cod, ling, mackerel, hake, pollock, bream, scad, and pilchards.

Modes of fishing—scines, hand and long lines, trawls, drift nets, and trammels.

The following is the Report of the Divisional Officer:—

"The increase in the number of first class vessels is, I think, an unmistakable sign that fishing as an occupation is more practised by the people than heretofore. Although there are two less boats of all classes employed during the past year, the number of men is larger, but there are next to no boys employed. The season has altogether been a successful one, the mackerel perhaps not quite in such large quantities, but of excellent condition. Very large quantities of hake and ling have been taken, particularly of Mill Cove and Glanmore, as much as 60 per man per night on some occasions, and a ready market has been found for them. Excellent trout, cod, and pilchard, have been taken by trawlers between Galley Head and Toe Head and between Shekin and Minex Head; some of the soles and pilchard were exceptionally large and commanded a good price. I am sure the monies lent from the Reproductive Loan Fund have been of considerable service in almost all cases, and I hope the Commissioners will be enabled to continue this assistance to deserving men. A great many fishermen have made considerable sums of money during the past season and they are becoming more alive to the value of the harvest of the deep which is there for them to gather."

CASTLETOWNS DIVISION.

From Kenmare Bridge to Snaive Bridge, Bantry Bay.

A considerable portion of the coast in this division is unguarded, viz.:—From Bankcove to Snaive Bridge, 25 miles; Ardgroom to Kenmare, 26 miles; Ballydonegan to Dursey, 9 miles.

The returns show that in 1884 there were 176 boats, 826 men, and 71 boys, partially engaged in the sea fisheries, and 1 boat, 3 men, and 1 boy solely engaged.

The fish in general frequenting the coast are mackerel, pilchards, herrings, cod, ling, hake, pollock, whiting, &c.

Modes of capture—scines, herring nets, long lines, and hand lines.

Lobsters are captured in fair quantities.

The fishermen have been well conducted.

The following is from the Report of the Divisional Officer:—

"The mackerel fishing in the grounds of this division would be materially increased in Kenmare River, if better and more suitable places were constructed at Garinish and Quay loch."

"The mackerel caught in 1884 from Dursey to Glanmore has been approximately a million, and when it is borne in mind that the fish are taken in nets in a stationary position, it may be reasonably inferred that the number would be doubled if boats were attainable which would work the drift nets, &c."

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VALESTRA DIVISION.

From Kenmare Bridge, South, to Inch Point, North.

Length of coast line, 170 miles. Unguarded, 51 miles, viz: Inch to Rossbeigh, 40 miles; Rossbeigh to Carter's Cove, 9 miles; Bray Head to Reenaha Point, including Beginnis Island, 5 miles.

By the Coastguard returns there were 219 boats, 302 men, and 13 boys, engaged in the sea fisheries, viz:—solely engaged in fishing, 37 boats and 167 men; partially engaged, 182 boats, 725 men, and 13 boys.

The kinds of fish generally captured are turbot, sole, brean, brill, plaice, gurnard, cod, ling, hake, pollock, sand, mackerel, pilchard, &c.

Off the following guards, large shoals of fish were seen at different periods as mentioned below:—

Locken Point.—Small shoals of herring and mackerel half a mile off shore during the months of November and December.

Bellinskelligs.—Shoals of mackerel, herring, and pollock, one hundred to six hundred yards from shore, in August, September, and October.

Portmagee.—Mackerel and herring, two miles distant, March to May, and in October.

Knightstown.—Mackerel, close in shore, March to May, and October to December; herring, October to December.

Cahersiveen.—Mackerel, April and October, about half a mile from shore.

Great quantities of lobsters are reported to have been captured during the season.

The conduct of the fishermen has been good.

Nothing worth noting is contained in the Divisional Officer's reports further than that there has been a decrease in the fishing population, owing to numbers having gone to America.

DINGLE DIVISION.

From Inch Point, South, to Blennerville, North; length, 80 miles.

Unguarded, viz:—Tower Cove to Clogher Head, including the Blasket Islands, 8 miles; Brandon Creek to Blennerville Bridge, including Malinane Islands, 10 miles; total, 48 miles.

The returns from the Coastguard for 1884, show there were 174 boats, and 592 men engaged in the sea fisheries, viz:—solely engaged in fishing, 46 boats and 157 men; partially engaged, 128 boats and 435 men.

Herrings, mackerel, sole, turbot, brill, ling, cod, hake, pollock, brean, whiting, gurnard, abound along this coast.

Large shoals are reported to have appeared off:—

Minard Station.—Herrings and mackerel, from 100 yards to 3 miles distant, in July, August, and September.

Dingle.—Mackerel, from close in shore to 10 miles distant, March to October, and later on close in shore.

Ventry.—Mackerel and herrings in spring and harvest.

Ballydavid.—Mackerel and herrings, 1st Feb. to 1st June, and from August to December.

Lobsters were captured in small quantities.

Fishermen reported to have been orderly and industrious.

The following is from the report of the Divisional Officer:—

"The fisheries for the past year have been good, especially the mackerel; trawling fair, and few herrings. The fishermen complain of the want of a light at the entrance of the harbour, as they often have to lay their boats to in the bay at night under small canvas, and of the shallowness of the water in mid-channel, caused by a sand bank which, if removed and a light fixed at the entrance, would be a great loss to them and further the fishing interests in this locality."

He also comments on the danger of the roadway to Ballydavid Coastguard Station—this has been brought under the notice of the County Surveyor.

BALYVINEIGUE DIVISION.

From Blennerville, county Kerry, to Foynes—about 75 miles.

In this division there are 72 boats registered, employing 202 men and 19 boys. They are divided into 1 first-class, employing 7 men, and 10 second-class, employing 19 men, solely engaged; and 1 first-class with 3 men, 14 second-class with 35 men, and 47 third-class with 141 men, only partially engaged in fishing. The modes of fishing are nets and lines—no trawlers. Boats and gear are quite unsuitable for this coast, and the

people are too poor to provide better. Shoals of mackerel and herring were seen off the coast in spring and harvest about two miles off the shore. Mackerel is taken in the largest quantities. Great quantities of herrings also appeared from September to December in Shannon, but the fishermen were not provided with proper nets, and when a gale of wind came on about the 15th December, the fishing ceased.

The oyster beds in Tralee' Bay and the Shannon are said to be improving, and spatting was much more noticeable this year.

The fishermen are orderly and peaceable. No conflicts.

SEAFIELD DIVISION, COUNTY CLARE.

From Ballymacrinnan to Carnapple Head—about 135 miles.

In this division there are 208 boats registered, employing 524 men and 10 boys. They are divided into the following, viz.:—Four second-class with 12 men, and 23 third-class boats with 61 men, solely engaged in fishing; and 183 third-class, with 451 men only partially so. There is a decrease in the number of boats registered in this division of 55, and in the number of fishermen of 138.

The Coast Guard Officer reports that the fishing this year has been, on the whole, below the average, principally on account of bad weather. It is expected that when the West Clare Railway has been completed the fisheries will be more keenly prosecuted, and conducted as a regular business. He states, that of fish there are plenty, but bad weather, small canoes, and poor shelter, with little demand for produce and difficulties of getting to market, are against much energy in this direction.

Nets and lines and lobster pots are the modes of fishing. During July and August shoals of mackerel appeared off Hags Head and remained for about two months. If the fishermen had larger boats and more nets they would do better. They are too poor to provide either, and they are badly in want of some improvement being made on Liscannor Harbour. Great quantities of lobsters are captured between Seafield Point, Mutton and Wattle Islands, and Melville Bay. The manufacture of kelp has materially interfered with fishing in parts of this division. Oyster fisheries not improving.

The fishermen are most peaceable and orderly. No conflicts.

GALWAY DIVISION.

From Canonmullagh Point to Mace Head—about 138 miles.

In this division there are registered 518 boats, employing 1,283 men and 180 boys. They are divided into 15 first-class with 55 men, 72 second-class with 238 men, and 215 third-class with 519 men solely engaged in fishing; and 124 second-class with 276 men, and 92 third-class with 205 men only partially so. The modes of fishing practised are nets, lines, lobster-pots, trawling. The descriptions of fish captured are turbot, brit, sole, plaice, whiting, hake, glasson, cod, ling, herrings, mackerel, &c. Herrings and mackerel appeared in parts of the coast in great shoals from half a mile to two miles off shore, but the means of capture were inadequate. The Gleninna and Barna fishermen complain of injury done to their lines by trawling too near the shore, but it is difficult to say with accuracy if the lines lost have been in all cases by the action of the trawlers, and some disputes arise occasionally on this head. The fishermen are, however, peaceable and orderly. The erection of Piers at Island Eddy and Kinvarra is strongly urged by the Coast Guard Officer. Lobsters have been taken in large quantities. The oyster fisheries, save on the bed at Strandbally, not improving.

CLIFDEN DIVISION.

From Mason Island to Doaghbeg—about 260 miles.

In this division there are 619 boats registered, employing 2,323 men and 4 boys. This is an increase of 28 boats and 158 men registered during the year. These are divided into 6 second-class, with 21 men, and 62 third-class, with 272 men, solely engaged in fishing; and 196 second-class, with 728 men, and 355 third-class, with 1,312 men, only partially so. The Coast Guard Officer reports that the fisheries in this division are much as usual—fish tolerably abundant, but the means of catching them inadequate, and no market for them when taken to encourage many more to follow fishing as a livelihood. Nets and lines are the modes of fishing—no trawlers. Lobsters are taken in large quantities off Mason Island and Bay, and East and West Dooyer, Letterard, Ellistrim, Callow, Dolan, Leaghcarrig, Doonloughan, Turbot, Inishark, and High Islands, and other places.

About 6,000 dozen have been taken, during the past year. Mackerel appeared in great shoals from August to November off different parts of the coast, but the means of capture were inadequate. The difficulties of getting to market at any reasonable rate prevent the fisheries from being developed. If the projected railway from Clifden to Galway were completed it would tend to promote the fisheries materially. In many places along this coast the fishermen labour also under all the disadvantages attendant upon the want of proper harbours, in which boats suitable for the fishing could be kept.

In the Killeries a small quantity of herrings were taken. The public oyster beds not improving, and only a small quantity of oysters brought to the private beds during the year. The fishermen are peaceable and orderly—no conflicts.

KEKEL DIVISION.

From Doaghbeg to Faly Head in Blacksod Bay—about 87 miles.

In this division there are registered 74 boats, employing 280 men and 4 boys. They are divided into 2 second-class, with 5 men, and 72 third-class, with 275 men, only partially engaged in fishing. The Coast Guard Officer reports that small quantities of herring and mackerel, in scattered shoals, appeared about three miles off the coast in August and September, but few were captured, the fishermen at that particular time being engaged at harvest-work in Enniscoid and Westland. About this time a few good hauls of mackerel were made in Keem Bay. A considerable quantity of cod was captured in the spring between Achillbeg and Clare Island. Though the summer was an unusually fine one, the fish did not appear in such quantities as was expected, and on the whole was less than the summer of 1883. The officer states that a slip or landing place at Dungah is much required, and that it could be provided at a trifling expense by blasting away a few dangerous rocks at low water, and that he has himself witnessed some hairbreadth escapes by the canoe men when effecting a landing amongst the rocks.

The modes of fishing are nets and lines—no trawlers. The public oyster fisheries have not improved, nor have the private oyster layings been properly cultivated.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly in their conduct.

BELMULLET DIVISION.

From Doono Head to Butter Point—about 73 miles.

In this division there are 171 boats registered, employing 440 men and 22 boys. They are all only partially engaged in fishing. The number has again slightly decreased owing it is stated to the emigration which has been going on.

Mackerel and herring are the principal fish exposed for sale in the market, but they are not plenty. Vessels come to Belmullet with large cargoes of herring. Lobsters are tolerably numerous, but chiefly round the out islands. A steam trawler worked for some time this year in Blacksod Bay, and was reported to be doing well. She has, however, returned home to Enniscoid. Nets and lines are the modes of fishing principally used. Large shoals of herring and mackerel appeared off parts of the coast from 200 yards to 3 miles off shore from August, and some in July to December. The means of capture were inadequate. The oyster fisheries have not improved.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

BALLYCASTLE DIVISION.

From Brandy Point to Gap of Bartragh—about 52 miles.

In this division there are registered 141 boats, employing 647 men and 26 boys. They are divided into 1 second-class with 7 men, and 140 third-class with 640 men only partially engaged in fishing. The Coast Guard Officer reports that there being no regular fishermen in this division it is impossible to give an accurate idea of the state of the Fisheries. Large shoals of mackerel and herring have been seen off the coast and usually appear in February and August, and a few good takes have been made, but the boats being all small rowing boats the men only venture out in fine weather as there are no harbours for them to run into for shelter if it came on to blow suddenly.

If the piers proposed for Ballycastle and Bolderrig were made—that at Lacken lengthened, and other places on the coast improved, it would be a great convenience to the fishermen and tend to develop the fisheries. Nets and lines are the modes of fishing practised—no trawlers—but the fishermen cannot afford to buy fishing gear when most wanted and in consequence miss many opportunities. Large shoals of herrings and

mackerel appeared off Kilcummin Head and in Rathfran Bay from May to October, from half to two and a half miles off shore, but there were not sufficient means for their capture. The fishermen require larger boats and landing places suitable to the requirements of such and improved modes of fishing. Lobsters are captured in large quantities in parts of the division.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

PULLENDIVA DIVISION.

From Gap of Bartragh, Killala, to Coney's Island, Sligo—about 58 miles.

There are registered in this division 46 boats, employing 218 men and 6 boys. They are divided into 3 second-class with 11 men, and 4 third-class with 12 men, solely engaged in fishing; and 33 third-class with 193 men only partially so.

The Coast Guard Officer reports that he considers there is plenty of fish along this coast, but the fishermen have not proper gear for their capture nor the means to provide it.

The modes of fishing are nets and lines, trawling and lobster-pots. Trawling has increased and there is good trawling ground off parts of the coast. Large shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared from September to middle of December from two to three miles off the shore, but no adequate means for capture. If the fishermen had proper harbours and good gear they could take a far greater quantity of fish. Lobsters were taken in large quantities. Oyster fisheries not improved. The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

SLIGO DIVISION.

From Coney's Island to Donegal.

There are registered in this division 147 boats, employing 548 men and 13 boys. They are divided into 1 first-class with 4 men, 13 second-class with 30 men, and 18 third-class with 70 men solely engaged in fishing; and 8 second-class with 36 men, and 107 third-class with 406 men only partially so.

The Coast Guard Officer reports that the fishing has slightly improved, especially on the Mullaghmore Guard. Large quantities of herring came into Donegal Bay during October and November, and the weather being favourable, large quantities were taken, but it is only on occasions like this that any fishing of importance is carried on. The fishermen combine farming with fishing and the greater number do not fish at all except during the herring season.

About 40,000 lobsters were taken and the means for capturing such are fairly adequate. Nets and long lines are the modes practised. Trawling is also carried on in several parts of the division with advantage. Had the fishermen larger boats and better nets and lines, a much larger quantity of fish would be taken. In many cases when the herrings are off the coast they cannot follow the fish in consequence of their boats being so small, and in some cases they have lost their nets, being so bad that they were not able to bear the weight of fish, and they are too poor to provide themselves with proper boats or gear. The oyster fisheries have not improved. The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

KILLYNEAS DIVISION.

From Donegal Quay to Lower Ferry (Gweebarra River), Donegal.

There were, in 1884, 177 boats, 845 men, and 17 boys, as compared with 164 boats, 873 men, and 28 boys, in 1883.

The modes of capture are nets, long lines, and hand lines.

The Divisional Officer of the Coast Guard reports that, "mackerel appeared off the guards in this division, in great quantities; a few only were caught, owing to scarcity of nets—the fishermen not having in funds to procure them; and the fish did not frequent the harbours, as in former years, but remained three or four miles off the land."

The mackerel remained during July and August, and part of September. It is impossible to calculate the enormous loss, to the consumer, from want of the proper means of capture, throughout this very extensive division.

Herring, also, appeared during November and December, and were taken in considerable quantities.

Cod, ling, plaice, whiting, and other fish are taken.

Lobsters and crabs are taken in considerable quantities, from Doora, Rosk.

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Doora Head, and St. John's Point. On the Tribune Guard, 20 boats fished for lobsters, and each boat captured about 18 dozen per week. On the Killybegs Guard, small quantities were taken. On the Teelin Guard, from Muckross Head to Bunglas Bay, about 300 dozen were captured; but the price being very low, the fishing is falling off.

On the Malinmore Guard, about 1,790 lobsters were taken.

On the Portnoo Guard, 200 barrels of lobsters, and 100 barrels of crabs were taken.

The fishermen are very orderly.

The extent of coast-line is about 135 miles.

GROUSE DIVISION.

From Gweelara Bar to Glenshane Point.

There were, in 1884, 121 boats, 458 men, and 43 boys, as compared with 93 boats, and 337 men, in 1883.

The Divisional Officer reports a falling off in the fishing, owing to the stormy season.

The modes of capture are long lines, hand lines, and nets.

Plaice, flake, glasson, black pollock, cod, ling, herring and mackerel are taken.

Lobsters and crabs, of the value of £1,000, were taken in the Rathlin Guard. About £500 were taken in the Glenshane Guard. The stormy season caused a considerable diminution in the take.

The conduct of the fishermen, generally, was good.

The extent of the coast line is 53 miles, of which a considerable part is unguarded.

RATHMELLERS DIVISION.

From Lough Swilly to Bloody Foreland.

There were in this division, in 1884, 213 boats, 532 men and 27 boys, as compared with 183 boats, 495 men and 22 boys, in 1883.

The modes of capture were hand and long lines.

The Divisional Officer of Coast Guard reports:—"The fisheries of this division, especially in Lough Swilly, have not been nearly as good as last year. The Fishery Pier at Port Salom will, when constructed, be a great boon to the Lough fisherman.

Cod, ling, pollock, bream, haddock, whiting, sole, plaice, turbot, herring and mackerel were taken.

Lobsters and crabs were captured, in considerable quantities, at Tory and Inishboffin Islands. At Horn Head, and round the rocks in Shoephaven Bay, about 100 dozen lobsters were taken. On the Malroy Guard a large quantity were captured.

The fishermen of the district are orderly and peaceable.

The extent of coast-line is 150 miles of which about 57 are unguarded.

MOVILLE DIVISION.

From Dunaff to Magilligan Point, County Derry.

There were, in this division, in 1884, 223 boats, 846 men, and 24 boys, as compared with 231 boats, 970 men and 1 boy, in 1883.

Hand lines, and long lines are used.

Turbot, cod, ling, pollock, bream, and herring were taken.

Lobsters and crabs were taken in great quantities. On the Malin Head Guard, 375 dozen lobsters, and 1,590 dozen crabs, were captured. From Portrush to Dunmore Head, about 14,330 lobsters, and 70,300 crabs were taken.

The conduct of the fishermen was orderly.

The extent of coast-line is about 70 miles.

BALLCASTLE DIVISION.

From Downhill, county Londonderry, to Jeany's Bridge, county Antrim.

In this division, in 1884, there were 88 boats, 176 men, and 27 boys, as compared with 95 boats, 180 men, and 25 boys, in 1883.

Hand lines, and long lines are the modes of capture.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—"The want of boat harbours is greatly felt along the coast especially at Ballycastle, Portrush, and Portstewart. At the former, with strong west, and north-west winds, landing is impossible. This also precludes a large quantity of fish arriving from Rathlin Island."

Cod, ling, pollock, and gurnet are taken.

Lobsters and crabs were taken, in large quantities, on the Portrush Guard, to the extent, it is said, of 4 tons. The same quantity is given, in the Coastguard return, as taken on the Port Ballintoy Guard. On the Ballycastle Guard, about 400 lobsters, and 820 crabs were taken.

The fishermen are very orderly.

The extent of coast-line is about 68 miles.

CARRICKFERGUS DIVISION.

From Jenny's Bridge to Fort William Park, near Belfast.

There were in this division, in 1884, 56 boats, and 128 men, as compared with 55 boats, 132 men, and 6 boys, in 1883.

Seines, long lines, hand lines, drift nets, herring nets, and trawls are the modes of capture.

Shoals of herrings appeared, during July and August, about 3 miles from the shore, off Portmuck, Island Magee.

Lobsters and crabs were taken, in considerable quantities, in Glenarm and Carnlough Bays. About 2,500 lobsters, and 5,000 crabs were taken here. On Portmuck Guard, also, a considerable quantity was taken.

The fishermen are very well conducted.

The extent of the coast-line is about 50 miles, no portion of which is unguarded.

DONAGHADES DIVISION.

From Kinnegar to Newcastle Quay.

During 1884, 145 boats, 461 men, and 42 boys were employed, as compared with 153 boats, 550 men, and 46 boys in 1883. Hand lines, long lines, drift nets, and seine nets are the modes of capture.

Herring, cod, plaice, whiting, and pollock are taken.

Lobsters and crabs were taken in small quantities in the Donaghadee Guard. On the Ballywalter Guard, a considerable quantity was taken; and also on the Cloghy Guard.

The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.

The extent of coast-line is about 44 miles.

STRANGFORD DIVISION.

From Newcastle Quay to Sheepland Head.

In 1884, 101 boats, 186 men, and 4 boys were employed, as compared with 91 boats, 174 men, and 5 boys, in 1883.

Nets and hand lines are the modes of capture.

Herring, mackerel, cod, pollock, and whiting are taken. Herring and mackerel appeared off the shore in the Strangford and Killard Guards, between July and September, but not in large shoals.

Lobsters and crabs were taken in small quantities on the Tara Guard. About 130 dozen were captured on the Portaferry Guard, during this season.

The fishermen have been well conducted.

The extent of the coast-line is about 27 miles.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION.

From Sheepland Head to Riverfoot, Kilkeel.

During 1884, 131 boats, 555 men, and 27 boys were employed, as compared with 134 boats, 571 men, and 28 boys, in 1883.

Trammel nets, hand lines, and long lines are the means of capture.

The Division Officer of Coastguard reports:—"The general state of the fisheries in this division is fair. Ardglass, where the greater part of the fishing is done, having had a fair season. The herring fishing is principally done by Scotch boats. The fishing at Newcastle cannot improve on account of the obstruction of the harbour."

Turbot, whiting, mackerel, herring, ling, cod, pollock, and other fish are caught. Large shoals of mackerel and black pollock appeared close to the shore near Newcastle, between the 4th September and the 25th of October.

Lobsters and crabs are captured in small quantities on the Annalong Guard; about 90 dozen lobsters and 200 dozen crabs were taken during the season, off Blackrock,

Annual, and Green harbour. About 30 dozen lobsters and 50 dozen crabs were taken from Ballymartin to Kilkeel.

The fishermen are very orderly.

The extent of the coastline is about 42 miles, no part of which is unguarded.

CARLISLEFORD DIVISION.

From Riverfoot, Kilkeel, to Maishen Tower, Greagheda.

During 1884, 235 boats, 844 men, and 62 boys were employed, as compared with 216 boats, 883 men, and 57 boys in 1883.

The modes of capture are nets and long lines.

Herring, mackerel, cod, plaice, whiting, and other fish were taken.

The herring fishery has been better, in 1884, than for the last five years, and continued till the end of November, in Carlisleford Lough.

Lobsters and crabs were taken near Clogher Head, in small quantities - about 78 dozen of each. From Cranfield Point to Greenastle, about £24 worth were taken.

Oyster Fisheries.

About £50 worth of oysters were sold off the public beds, in Carlisleford Lough.

Mr. Woodhouse still continues to put down large quantities of young oysters in his beds.

MALAHIDE DIVISION.

From Laytown to Baldorey.

There were in 1884, 60 boats, 136 men, and 21 boys employed, as compared with 78 boats, 360 men, and 28 boys in 1883.

The modes of capture are trawling, long lines, and hand lines.

Herring, turbot, cod, ling, and plaice are taken.

Lobsters and crabs were captured in large quantities from Skerries Island to Lough Sheen and Lambay Island; about 1,200 lobsters and 1,400 crabs were taken; about 900 lobsters and 1,200 crabs were taken between Ladies' Tower and Rush Point.

The conduct of the fishermen has been excellent.

The extent of coast is about 26 miles, none of which is unguarded.

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

MR. BRAST'S REPORT FOR THE COUNTIES OF LOUTH, SLIGO, MAYO, GALWAY, CLARE, LIMERICK, AND PART OF KERRY.

COUNTY LOUTH.

In this county there were £1,733 available. One application for loan of £20 received, but it could not be recommended. The total amount issued for this county for the ten years ending 31st December, 1884, was only £100.

There are no arrears.

The county has only a very small seafarers, and there is really only one fishing crew in it.

COUNTY SLIGO.

In this county there were £2,087 available. There were thirty applications received from forty-seven applicants for £879 19s. 4d. Out of this there were twenty-four loans recommended, amounting to £715 10s. The amount actually issued up to 31st December, 1884, was £672 10s. The sum of £6 was since issued. Four of the loans, amounting to £37, were cancelled. The loans ranged from £5 to £600.

By the returns received from the Board of Works, the following instalments are stated to be in arrear up to 1st January, 1885:—

In the cases of 4 of the loans made in 1875, amounting to							£	s.	d.
"	1	"	1876,	"	"	"	9	1	2
"	2	"	1877,	"	"	"	3	12	9
"	3	"	1878,	"	"	"	29	17	0
"	4	"	1879,	"	"	"	15	15	3
"	5	"	1880,	"	"	"	1	12	10
"	6	"	1881,	"	"	"	4	15	9
"	7	"	1882,	"	"	"	24	15	6
"	8	"	1883,	"	"	"	6	3	3
"	9	"	1884,	"	"	"	2	5	10
Add balance of loan recalled in 1881,							1	13	4

Total arrears, £29 10 8

out of a sum of £8,518 lent, the interest on which amounted to £237 17s. 7d.

These arrears are made up as follows:—

					£	s.	d.
1	Instalment due in 1877, amounting to	.	.	.	1	6	6
6	" 1878,	"	.	.	10	13	5
8	" 1879,	"	.	.	15	2	11
6	" 1880,	"	.	.	13	11	11
7	" 1881,	"	.	.	13	16	5
3	" 1882,	"	.	.	6	5	11
7	" 1883,	"	.	.	11	14	1
16	" 1884,	"	.	.	26	12	6
Total 54 instalments, amounting to					£102	3	4

It will be perceived, on reference to last report, that none of the arrears incurred in the years 1877 to 1882 have since been collected; that in 1883 they have been reduced by only a few shillings; that they have been allowed to increase in 1884 from £8 to £26, and that in the whole county they have increased by £18. I have looked into the cases stated to be in arrear, and find that, with but few exceptions, the money could be recovered if proper legal steps were only taken. Several of the persons still continuing on the arrear list have paid their instalments, but the money has not yet, it is stated, been received by the Board of Works; but why payment from the persons who received the money has not been enforced I cannot understand.

I can only refer to the observations I made in my report for 1883 on this subject, and see no reason to modify any of them.

The total sum issued in this county for the ten years ending 31st December, 1884, was £3,518, and the amount repaid according to Board of Works return was £2,532 11s. 11d. The outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity amounted to £1,128 8s. 3d.

COUNTY Mayo.

The amount available for this county was £3,890. There were 155 applications received from 219 persons amounting to £1,328 10s. 6d. Out of these, 110 loans were recommended to 143 persons to the amount of £898 8s. Up to 31st December, 1884, £685 8s. were issued. The sum of £809 8s. has however been issued up to the date of this report. Three of the loans amounting to £34 were cancelled.

The loans ranged from £5 to £30.

The loans made in this county have proved to have been particularly useful to the poor fishermen, many of whom should have abandoned fishing without them.

By the return received from the Board of Works the following instalments appear to be in arrears:—

					£	s.	d.
In the cases of 3 loans made in 1875, amounting to	15	19	2
" 11 "	1876,	"	.	.	46	2	6
" 7 "	1877,	"	.	.	60	18	2
" 6 "	1878,	"	.	.	32	18	0
" 12 "	1879,	"	.	.	77	18	6
" 1 "	1880,	"	.	.	3	19	2
" 17 "	1881,	"	.	.	59	2	9
" 23 "	1882,	"	.	.	75	4	2
" 2 "	1883,	"	.	.	2	9	0
Total arrears,					£374	11	4

out of a sum of £6,364 18s. lent, the interest on which amounted to £352 18s. 3d.

The arrears are made up as follows:—

					£	s.	d.
1	Instalment which fell due in 1876, amounting to	.	.	.	0	14	0
5	" 1877,	"	.	.	8	16	0
15	" 1878,	"	.	.	27	0	0
23	" 1879,	"	.	.	45	1	6
28	" 1880,	"	.	.	48	16	10
37	" 1881,	"	.	.	65	7	6
27	" 1882,	"	.	.	45	6	9
31	" 1883,	"	.	.	53	14	2
51	" 1884,	"	.	.	79	5	10
Total 218 instalments due, amounting to					£374	11	4

In former reports I adverted strongly to the importance of enforcing payment of the arrears in this county. None of the old arrears up to 1879 have been since enforced.

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Those of 1880 to 1883 have been lessened, while those in 1884 have increased by £18. Much of the money now due I fear will never be recovered from the want of diligence in enforcing payment, as many borrowers and their sureties have emigrated. Owing to the great tide of emigration from this county and the difficulty of enforcing payment of arrears, I have been obliged to limit the loans very considerably. The Board having appointed a very active delegate to collect instalments and to represent them in a part of this county, I am inclined to think that in that part under his charge now, if any, fresh arrears will be allowed to be incurred, and that some of the old ones may be recovered by him. It is a misfortune that such a person was not appointed long ago.

The total amount issued in this county for the ten years up to 31st December, 1884, was £6,864 18s. The amount repaid to 31st December, 1884, according to Board of Works return was £5,370 6s. 11d. The outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity according to the same return amounted to £1,199 17s. 9d.

COUNTY GALWAY.

The amount available was £3,572. There were 464 applications received from 687 persons for loans amounting to £8,556 4s. 6d. Out of these, 226 loans to 322 people were recommended to the amount of £3,128. The amount issued up to 31st December, 1884, was only £2,403. The sum of £2,856 15s. loan, however, been issued up to the date of this report, 10 of the loans amounting to £173 5s. having been cancelled, and contracts entered into for £98 for boats and gear. The loans ranged from £5 to £100.

By the return from the Board of Works the following instalments appear to be in arrears:—

				£	s.	d.
In the cases of 3 loans made in 1875, amounting to						8 19 4
" 6 "	1876,	"	"			20 13 0
" 10 "	1877,	"	"			38 2 6
" 20 "	1878,	"	"			100 7 11
" 21 "	1879,	"	"			155 10 1
" 24 "	1880,	"	"			165 3 10
" 16 "	1881,	"	"			78 6 7
" 11 "	1882,	"	"			38 19 11
" 10 "	1883,	"	"			25 18 11
" 1 "	1884,	"	"			2 3 0
Add balance loan recalled in 1878 and not since paid,						4 17 11
" " 1880 "	" "					28 13 2
" " 1881 "	" "					9 19 11
Total arrears,						£677 15 1

out of a sum of £13,480 2s. lent, the interest on which amounted to £839 10s. 11d.

The arrears are made up of the following instalments overdue:—

				£	s.	d.
6 instalments which fell due in 1878, amounting to						14 3 3
23 "	1879,	"	"			40 18 8
46 "	1880,	"	"			73 14 9
80 "	1881,	"	"			75 18 10
91 "	1882,	"	"			151 16 2
90 "	1883,	"	"			126 2 1
103 "	1884,	"	"			102 11 4
Total, 417 instalments, amounting to						£634 4 1

In this county the instalments falling due have again been allowed to run into such arrear that it will be difficult to recover much of the amount due. Since last report the arrears have been allowed to increase from £531 to £634. They have been slightly reduced in the years 1879 and 1880; remain the same in 1881; reduced in 1882 and 1883, and considerably increased in 1884.

The observations made with regard to the county of Mayo are applicable to this county.

The total amount issued in this county for the ten years was £13,480 2s. The amount repaid, according to Board of Works return to 31st December, 1884, was £8,671 1s. 1d. The outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity, according to the same return, amounted to £4,994 17s. 6d.

COUNTY LIMERICK.

The amount available was £3,093. No applications were received. The total amount of loans made in this county for the ten years was £230, out of which there remain unpaid promissory notes not arrived at maturity, £32 18s. 4d. There are no arrears.

COUNTY CLARE.

The amount available was £1,267. There were 22 applications from 26 persons for loans, amounting to £567, out of which 14 loans to 17 persons, amounting to £406 were recommended. The amount actually issued up to 31st December, 1884, was only £64. The sum of £29 was since issued, and two loans of £312 were cancelled. The loans ranged from £5 to £300.

I know no place in Ireland that has benefited more by loans than this county. In a great many instances the fishermen on the coast have been enabled, by them, to make considerable profits, and, without them, they should have abandoned fishing.

By the return received from the Board of Works the following instalments appear to be in arrears:—

			£ s. d.
In the case of 1 loan made in 1875, amounting to			3 3 0
" 5 "	1876,	"	15 4 11
" 5 "	1877,	"	15 6 7
" 2 "	1878,	"	3 10 0
" 2 "	1880,	"	2 12 3
" 10 "	1881,	"	23 2 7
" 11 "	1882,	"	17 13 11
" 11 "	1883,	"	23 11 0
Add loan recalled in 1877 and not since paid,			14 5 6
Total arrears,			<u>£117 9 9</u>

out of £3,887 9s. loans issued, the interest on which, up to 31st December, 1884, amounted to £226 15s. 8d.

The arrears are made up of the following:—

			£ s. d.
4 instalments that fell due in 1878 amounting to			4 14 11
9 "	1879	"	12 7 0
11 "	1880	"	15 4 1
3 "	1881	"	4 18 6
5 "	1883	"	5 12 8
37 "	1884	"	60 7 1
Total 39 instalments, amounting to			<u>£103 4 3</u>

Since last report the arrears have increased from £61 to £103; none of the arrears then mentioned for the years 1878 to 1881 have been reduced. Those of 1883 have been considerably so, while those in 1884 have increased from £2 to £60. Very little of the amount stated to be due cannot be recovered if active steps taken to compel defaulters to pay. In one district of the county I am convinced that in a short time very little if anything will be due in consequence of the Board having appointed a very active delegate to collect the instalments and represent them. There is no reason for allowing the arrears in this county to be what they are.

The total amount of loans in this county for the ten years was £3,887 9s., and the amount repaid, according to Board of Works return up to 31st December, 1884, was £2,184 3s. 7d. The outstanding promissory notes, according to the same return, not arrived at maturity, amounted to £832 16s. 8d.

COUNTY KERRY.

From that part of the county of Kerry situated in my district there were eleven applications received for £163 10s., out of which loans were recommended and issued amounting to £75 10s.

GENERAL REPORTS.

This Act has now been in operation for ten years, and the following is a general summary up to 31st December, 1884, in the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Clare, and Limerick, being my district, compiled from Board of Works Return to Parliament, 15th January, 1885:—

COUNTY.	AMOUNT, £. STG. PEN.	INTEREST DUE, £. STG. PEN.	TOTAL, £. STG. PEN.	REPAID, £. STG. PEN.	OUTSTANDING AT Maturity, £. STG. PEN.	AMOUNT, £. STG. PEN.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST AND ACCUMULATED AMOUNT, £. STG. PEN.
Leitrim, . . .	104 0 0	8 19 10	112 19 10	60 18 8	52 19 2	—	8 19 10
Sligo, . . .	3,415 0 0	307 17 2	3,722 17 2	3,082 12 11	639 8 0	94 17 2	348 8 0
Mayo, . . .	6,494 18 0	502 18 0	7,000 18 0	5,870 0 0	1,129 18 0	277 18 0	4 18 0
Galway, . . .	15,004 0 0	810 19 11	15,814 0 0	8,001 1 1	4,001 17 8	625 14 4	298 20 7
Clare, . . .	3,887 0 0	294 15 0	4,181 0 0	3,195 0 0	886 15 0	87 4 0	228 21 0
Limerick, . . .	229 0 0	16 17 4	245 17 4	224 4 0	21 18 4	—	18 17 4
Total, . . .	29,394 0 0	1,219 16 2	30,613 16 2	20,063 0 0	10,550 16 2	1,203 14 4	488 18 18

Even assuming the arrear list to be accurate (which it is not), and all arrears to be bad debts, the amount of interest on loans exceeds the arrears in those counties by a sum of £488 18s. 18d., and in the whole of the eight counties to which this fund is applicable by a sum of £1,203 14s. 4d., so that after ten years' time the general fund has considerably increased.

The total loans for the ten years to 31st December, 1884,	£. STG. PEN.
amounted to	59,175 8 9
The promissory notes given for these loans amounted to	62,510 13 8
The excess between loans and notes, which represents interest, is	3,335 4 11
The repayments have been	44,416 1 0
The outstanding notes not yet arrived at maturity amount to	16,015 11 0
The amount overdue	2,079 1 8
The amount of interest exceeds the amount overdue by	1,256 3 3

In former reports I made particular observations on the subject of the difficulty of enforcing payment of instalments, and the injury arising to the people themselves in not doing so, and to which I now beg to refer. I have only to repeat that I believe it is for the interest and advantage of the borrowers themselves the repayment of the instalments as they become due should be enforced, and not be allowed to get into arrear, and that when instalments have been paid to solicitors employed by the Board to collect them, steps should be taken by the Board to enforce the payment to them of such sums. Independently of any other consideration, it is manifestly unjust to keep any man who has paid his instalment still on the arrear list.

I cannot conclude my report without expressing my best thanks to the officers and men of the coastguard service in particular, from whom I have invariably received the most cordial and active co-operation in administering this fund, and without whose valuable assistance difficulties of no ordinary character would have arisen.

THOMAS F. BRADY.

MAJOR HATES' REPORT FOR THE COUNTY OF CORK, AND THAT PART OF THE COUNTY OF KERRY SITUATED BETWEEN BRANDON HEAD AND DURSETT ISLAND.

COUNTY CORK.

For the year 1884 the amount available was £2,391 12s. 6d., the entire of which was allocated to borrowers, indeed as the applications amounted to over £6,000, in the majority of cases they had to be transferred to the Sea Fishery Fund.

The total amount of instalments in arrears to 31st December was £192 13s. 3d., but, deducting from this £16, which it was known was paid by the borrowers to the Sheriff's bailiff, but not received by the Office of Public Works, this amount would be reduced to £176 13s. 3d.

COUNTY KERRY.

The amount available for 1884 was £10,298.

Fifty-two applications were received for a total sum of £1,273 9s. 9d. Of these forty-four were recommended for a gross amount of £1,096 9s. 9d., eight applications not being satisfactory for the amount of £182 were in consequence rejected.

The total amount of arrears to 31st December was £642 17s. 2d.

Concluding Remarks.

The total amount of loans issued, since the passing of the Act, in the county Cork and that part of Kerry under my superintendence amount to £29,963, and as the gross amount of arrears up to that date was £819 10s. 5d., which would amount to about 2½ per cent. if absolutely lost, it will be admitted that the borrowers, as a rule, repay their loans very satisfactorily.

That there will be a loss to the extent named cannot be admitted, as, if proper steps be taken for their recovery, there is every reason to believe the losses will be reduced to something under 1½ per cent.

It is most essential that every means should be adopted to secure repayment of arrears, as any laxity on this point will greatly add to the difficulty of working the Act to the advantage of the Fisheries.

The Sea Fisheries Fund came into operation on 29th September, and up to the 31st December, 1884, and in that period the following loans were recommended in the counties of Cork, Waterford, Wexford, and Wicklow, which are situated in the division of Ireland under my superintendence, viz. —

				£
Cork,	14,	amount,	.	2,872
Waterford,	3,	"	.	120
Wexford,	2,	"	.	45
Wicklow,	1,	"	.	250
				<hr/> 3,287

With the exception of the county Cork, the applications were not numerous, or the amounts large, as will be seen. As this Act has been but a short time in operation, I refrain from further remarks at present, as to the advantages derived from the transference of the Fund from the Trustees to Government management.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

Since our last report, by the passing of the Act 47 and 48 Vic., cap. 21, the Fund hitherto controlled by the "Trustees to aid the Sea and Coast Fisheries," has been transferred from that body to the Board of Public Works in Ireland, to be administered by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in the same manner and under similar rules as the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Acts, with the stipulation, that the Commissioners in administering, should have regard to the benefits conferred upon the endowed counties by the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, and should so far as is consistent with justice to the extent of such benefits, give a preference to the maritime counties which are not so endowed. The counties, therefore, which have a prior claim are Donegal, Antrim, Londonderry, Down, Louth, Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, and Waterford.

The operations under this Act were not commenced until October last, as, although

the Act received the Royal Assent on the 3rd of July, the Board of Works in reply to communications from this department stated, that the Fund had not been regularly handed over to them. It will, therefore, be understood that the figures in the tabular statement at page 64, Appendix No. 11, are the result of only three months' operations under the Act.

It will be seen on reference to Appendix No. 10, that at the date of the transfer of the Fund, the amount outstanding on loans not due, or overdue at that time, was £10,429 13s. 11d. (of this £225 8s. 1d. in returned as irrecoverable.) The debts were represented by Cash, £3,529 13s. 11d.; Conven and New Three per Cent., £20,263 17s. 4d.; Bonds given as Security, £10,429 13s. 11d.; total, £34,223 11s. 3d.

Between the 29th September and 31st December last, the following is the result of the administration of this Fund by us—38 loans have been recommended, amounting to £5,140.

HALMON FISHERIES.

MR. BRADY'S REPORT

ON DIVISION OF IRELAND extending from Dunmore Head, in the county of Kerry, to Mullaghmore, in the county of Sligo, embracing in whole or part the counties of Kerry, Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, King's, Queen's, Galway, Longford, Westmeath, Roscommon, Leitrim, Mayo, Cavan, and Sligo.

No. 8, or LIMERICK DISTRICT,

Extends from Dunmore Head, in the County of Kerry, to Hug's Head, in the county of Clare, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea coast between those points.

Close Seasons.

The close seasons in this district are—For tidal and fresh waters:

" Between 31st July and 12th February, save Cahan and Tributaries, and save between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, and Loop Head and Hug's Head, and all rivers running into the sea between those points.

" For Cahan down to its mouth and Tributaries, between 31st August and 1st June; between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and all rivers flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st April; between Loop Head and Hug's Head, and all rivers running into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st May."

For angling with single rods and lines:—

" Between 30th September and 1st February, save Shannon, Rought, Gran, Cahan, Malgo, and Mulcon or Mulcon rivers, and their Tributaries; and save all rivers running into the sea between Loop Head and Hug's Head, and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head. For Rought, Gran, Cahan and Tributaries, between 31st October and 15th March; for Malgo and Tributaries, between 30th September and 30th February. For Shannon and Mulcon or Mulcon and its Tributaries, between 31st October and 1st February; between Loop Head and Hug's Head, between 30th September and 1st March, and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, between 30th September and 1st April."

Fly-fishing.

The by-laws in force in the district are as follows:—

IN RIVER SHANNON:—

" Prohibiting net fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wellscote-bridge and the Railway bridge, between 1st June and 12th February.

" Prohibiting between the 1st day of August, or such other day as may be the first day of the close season, and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of drift nets, or any other net or trap used as a drift net, having a fixed-tape and hooks or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.—In that part of the River Shannon situated between the Fishing weir known as the Lax Weir, and a line drawn due north and south across the said River Shannon at the western extremity of Grianan Island.

" Prohibiting drift nets for the capture of fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the net is wet, in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.

" Prohibiting the fishing for salmon or trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of twenty yards from the weir wall of Tumblisbury, on the River Shannon.

" Prohibiting having sets for capture of salmon or trout on board any boat or carriage between mouth of Shannon and Wellscote-bridge, in the city of Limerick, or in tidal parts of any river flowing into the said River Shannon between said points, between the hours of nine o'clock on Saturday morning and three o'clock on Monday morning; or between Wellscote-bridge and Navigation Weir at Killaloe, in the county of Clare, between eight o'clock on Saturday morning and four o'clock on Monday morning.

" Prohibiting the shooting of fish in that part of River Shannon between Fosters-bridge, and Shannon-bridge."

In RIVER SHANNON and CLONDERLAW BAY :—

" Regulating the use of drift nets as follows :—

" FIRST.—That no drift nets of greater length than 100 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon or trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across the river below Askeaton, from Aughinish Point, in the county of Limerick, to Kildysart in the county of Clare.

" SECOND.—That no drift nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon or trout in any other tidal waters of the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay.

" THIRD.—That no two or more drift nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 150 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay.

" FOURTH.—That no drift nets below, or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Aughinish Point, in the county of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the county of Clare, shall be used within the line of low-water mark of ordinary spring tides.

" FIFTH.—That no drift nets shall be used in Clonderlaw Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Lacknababor in the county of Clare.

" That no drift nets shall be used in the Rivers Maigne or Askeaton."

In LOUGH REE :—

" Permitting the use of nets, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the net is wet."

In RIVER FERGUS :—

" Prohibiting the fishing for salmon or trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of twenty yards from the weir wall of Ennis.

" Prohibiting the use of drift nets in the tidal parts of River."

In RIVER MAIGUE :—

" Prohibiting the use of drift nets between Ferry Drawbridge and the old bridge of Adare.

" Prohibiting use of all nets, except landing nets as auxiliary to rod and line, above Railway bridge below Adare.

" Prohibiting the use of drift nets.

" Prohibiting the shooting of fish."

In LOUGH DERE :—

" Permitting the use of nets not exceeding twelve yards in length, with meshes of one inch from knot to knot for the capture of fish other than salmon and trout.

" Prohibiting the use of nets (except landing nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of fish other than eels, between eight o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning."

In RIVER DEEL or ASKEATON :—

" Prohibiting the use of drift nets.

" Prohibiting the use of all nets (except landing nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of salmon or trout in that part of the river situated between Broken Bridge and the mouth of River as defined."

The principal rivers in the Limerick District, and their seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon and Trout, are as follows :—

River.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting, &c.	Angling, Single Rod and Line.
Caher,	1st June to 31st August, inclusive,	Same as Tidal,	16th March to 31st Oct, inclusive.
Cloakeen,	1st April to 15th Sept.,	do.,	1st April to 30th Sept., do.
Deel or Askeaton,	Not allowed,	do.,	1st February to 30th Sept., do.
Doombeg,	1st May to 15th Sept., inclusive,	do.,	1st March to 30th Sept., do.
Enniskeane or	Do.	do.,	Do.
Lahinch,	12th Feb. to 31st July,	do.,	1st February to 30th Sept., do.
Fergus,	Do.	do.,	20th February to 30th Sept., do.
Maigne,	Do.	do.,	1st February to 31st Oct., do.
Shannon,	Do.	do.,	Do.
Maigue,	Do.	do.,	do.

Report.

The take of fish was less productive than the preceding season which was the best for several years. No reason can be assigned. The general state of the fisheries not as prosperous during the past year as might be expected. The quantity of breeding fish observed about the same as preceding year which was greater than the previous one. There were 100 bailiffs employed by the Conservators during the close season, and 84 during the open season. None employed by private individuals except to prevent trespass. The Conservators state that there were no contributions towards protection given by any proprietors except at Parsonstown when one of £3 was promised but has not yet been paid.

There were 33 prosecutions during the past year by the Conservators, of which there were 28 convictions and 5 dismissals.

The offences prosecuted were—

For using spears, gaffs, &c.,	7
For fishing without license or not producing license when demanded. Of these 7 were against anglers.	11
For breaking of close season, of these 2 being against anglers,	6
For having salmon in possession during the close season,	1
For having red fish in possession,	1
For breaking of weekly close season,	2
For taking salmon fry,	1
For poisoning fish,	3
For attempting to take fish in mill streams,	1
For offences against oil fishing laws,	2

In addition to the foregoing there were 32 persons prosecuted by the Constabulary, of which there were 27 convictions and 5 discharges.

Considering the enormous extent of this district extending over 15 counties and the nature of the offences presented, the return speaks well of the observance of the law in general, or that for so large a sum as has been expended on protection little has been done, the amount paid according to the abstract of amounts furnished, being—

For Water Bailiffs,	£1,733
" Travelling and miscellaneous,	345
" Prosecutions,	67

Great complaints have been made about the increase of the practice of netting in the upper or fresh waters of the Shannon. These with applications for By-laws on several matters connected with the Salmon Fisheries, will form the subject of inquiry as early as possible.

The following engines were licensed in 1881, viz.:—293 single rods; 48 cross lines; 23 sweep nets; 58 drift nets; 102 drift nets; 25 jude nets; 63 stake nets; 10 boxes and 165 gags in wails for taking oysters.

	£ s. d.
Making a total for licenses of	2,471 10 0
To which is added for fines,	84 8 2
Rates on valuation,	31 4 0
Sale of old boat,	0 10 0
 Total revenue for year,	 2,687 12 2

The total expenditure including a sum of £123 11s. 6d. paid as commission on sale of licenses amounted to £2,639 11s. 7d.

GALWAY DISTRICT

Extends from Hag's Head in the county Clare to Slyne Head in the county Galway, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

The close seasons in force in the district are as follows:—

For tidal and upper waters:—

" Between 15th August and 1st February, save in Corrib or Galway river and lakes and tributaries between 31st August and 10th February."

For angling with single rods and lines:—

" Between 15th October and 1st February, save in Corrib, Deel, Shrule, Ballymackib, Corraun, Scarr, and Inver Rivers and their lakes and tributaries, which is between 31st October and 1st February."

By-laws.

The by-laws in force are:—

In GALWAY RIVER, and LOUGH CORRIN and MASK, and TRIBUTARIES:—

" Prohibiting the use of the instrument commonly called stockshawl, or snatch, or any other such instrument."

" Prohibiting the use of nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the rivers known as the Clare and Claregalway or Turloughmore rivers, in the county of Galway, above the junction of said rivers with Lough Corrib."

" Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch salmon in any tidal or fresh waters in the district with any kind of fish hook covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or exceeding."

The Principal Rivers in the Galway District, and their seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon and Trout are as follows:—

River.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting, &c.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballinahinch,	1st Feb. to 15th August, inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive.
Cahle,	Do.	do.	Do.
Cronulin,	Do.	do.	Do.
Doovalin,	Do.	do.	Do.
Galway,	16th Feb. to 31st August,	do.	1st Feb. to 15th October,
Inver,	1st Feb. to 15th August,	do.	1st Feb. to 31st October,
Kilcloghan,	Do.	do.	1st Feb. to 15th October,
Spiddal,	Do.	do.	1st Feb. to 31st October,
Scroob,	Do.	do.	Do.

The general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District is reported as satisfactory though the take of fish was less than in 1883. There was no peculiarity observable in the dates at which the fish appeared in the rivers. The quantity of breeding fish was greater than in preceding spawning season. Offences against the fishery laws have diminished.

There were only 9 prosecutions by the Conservators, and these were for the most part for minor offences and all the parties concerned were convicted. In addition to these there was one case prosecuted by the Constabulary. There are 30 water bailiffs employed by the Conservators, half being from two to three months, and half all the year round—their wages being from £2 10s. to £8. There are over 230 bailiffs employed principally by the owners of the tidal waters. There are a number of bailiffs also employed by the proprietors in the Ballinahinch, Spiddal, Scroob, Kilcloghan, and Inver rivers, and in Lough Corrib; and one proprietor contributes £5 toward protection.

The following engines were licensed in 1884, viz.:—135 salmon rods; 14 cross lines, 14 drift nets; 1 trammel net; 5 boxes or cribs; 26 gape or eyes for eels, producing a revenue of £332 10s. To which are to be added—Fines received, £5 13s. 4d.; rates on Poor Law valuation, £77; and subscriptions £5; making a total revenue for the year of £370 3s. 4d. This is largely supplemented by the proprietors, the revenue being totally inadequate for protection. The expenditure by the Conservators was about £358.

10¹, BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT,

Extends from Slyne Head, co. Galway, to Pidgeon Point, co. Mayo, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

Close Seasons.

The close seasons in force are as follows:—

In tidal and fresh waters:—

" Between 31st August and 16th February, save in Louisburgh and Carrowmiski rivers and estuaries, which is between 15th September and 1st July."

For angling with single rod:—

" Between 31st October and 1st February, save in Carrowmiski river which is between 31st October and 1st July, and save in Louisburgh river, which is between 31st October and 1st June."

There are no special by-laws in the district.

The principal rivers in the Ballynakill District, and the seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon or Trout are as follows:—

River.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Carrowmiski,	1st July to 15th Sept., inclusive,	Same as Tidal.	1st July to 31st October, inclusive.
Clifden,	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do.,	do.	1st Feb. to 31st October, do.
Delphi,	Do.	do.	Do.
Dawross or Kyle-			
more,	Do.	do.	do.
Erciff,	Do.	do.	do.
Louisburgh,	1st July to 15th Sept., do.,	do.	1st June to 31st October, do.

Report.

The general state of the fisheries satisfactory. The take of fish generally in the district a little better than preceding year, which was stated to be more productive than previous year. Price of fish 7d. per lb. The quantity of breeding fish much the same as in the preceding year. Only four convictions during the year for offences. There are thirty-two bailiffs employed. No funds contributed by upper proprietors towards protection. Five proprietors of fisheries, however, employ bailiffs of their own.

The following engineers were licensed for salmon fishing during the year, viz.:—43 salmon rods; 3 drift nets; and 1 pole net; producing for licensees £72. To which are to be added—Fines received £9 10s. 0d.; ranking a total revenue of £81 10s., a sum wholly inadequate for proper protection. The expenditure during the year amounted to about £1453.

No. 10^o, or BANGOR DISTRICT.

Extends from Pidgeon Point, co. Mayo, to Benwee Head, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

Close Seasons.

The close seasons in the district are as follows:—

For tidal and fresh waters:—

* Between the 21st August and 16th February, save in Newport and Glensavey Rivers and Estuaries; for Newport River and Estuary, 31st August and 20th March; for Glensavey River and Estuary, 15th September and 1st May.

For angling with single rod and line:—

* Between 30th September and 1st May, save Burrishoole between 31st October and 1st February, Owenduff and Glensavey between 31st October and 1st May, Owenduff and Mankin between 30th September and 1st February, Owenduff or Ballycarry, and Ballyvarey and Owenduff, and all rivers in Achill Island, between 31st October and 1st February.

By-Laws.

The by-laws in force in this district are as follows:—

* Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Owenduff River, in the county of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.

* Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each mesh), each measurement being taken in the close, when the Net is wet, within an inch of the mid Rivers Owenduff or Ballycarry, Owenduff and Mankin, as lies above the length as defined, during six weeks of the months of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Nets, in the said Rivers.

The following are the principal Rivers in the Bangor District, with the seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon and Trout:—

Rivers.	Total Netting	Private Netting	Angling with Single Rod and Line
Achill Island,	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive.
Ballyvarey,	Do. do.,	do.,	Do. do.
Burrishoole,	Do. do.,	do.,	Do. do.
Glensavey,	1st May to 15th Sept., do.,	do.,	1st May to 31st October, do.
Mayo,	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do.,	do.,	1st May to 30th Sept., do.
Mankin,	Do. do.,	do.,	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do.
Newport,	20th March to 31st Aug., do.,	do.,	1st May to 30th Sept., do.
Glensavey,	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do.,	do.,	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do.
Owenduff,	Do. do.,	do.,	1st May to 31st October, do.

The general state of the fisheries in this district is reported as fair. The take of salmon by bag net more, and in the estuaries of rivers by drift net less. The quantity of breeding fish observed in the spawning beds was greater in some rivers than in the previous season, which was greater than the preceding one—in some rivers less. There has been a marked increase in the size of spring salmon taken by the bag nets. There were only four prosecutions by the Conservators for offences against the laws. The number of bailiffs employed by the Conservators was the same as last year. Only one proprietor employs private bailiffs. The funds of the district are largely supplemented by the proprietors of several fisheries in the tidal waters, the revenue derived from licences being wholly inadequate.

The following engines were licensed for salmon fishing in 1884, viz.:—16 salmon rods; 23 draft nets; and 15 bag nets; producing for licenses £241. To which are to be added—Fines received £6 13s. 4d.; making a total revenue for the year of about £247. The expenditure was about £270.

No. 11, OF BALLINA DISTRICT.

Extends from Benwee Head, in the county of Mayo, to Coonamore Point, in the county of Sligo, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

Close Seasons.

For tidal waters the close seasons in force are:—Netting, between 12th August and 16th March, save Palmerston and Easkey Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.

For upper waters:—Netting, between 31st July and 1st February, save Palmerston and Easkey Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June. Angling—Between 15th September and 1st February, save Easkey River and tributaries, which is between 31st October and 1st February, and save Cloonaghmore or Palmerston River and tributaries; the tidal parts being between 31st October and 1st February, and upper parts being between 31st October and 1st June.

By-laws.

The by-laws in force are as follows:—

"Permitting use of nets with meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the net is wet."

"Prohibiting angling for trout during April and May in each year—Leagues Conn and Galley exempted."

"Killala Bay."—First—Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout by means of Drift Nets inside or to the southward of a line drawn from the Boat Port at Enniscrone, in the county of Sligo, to Ross Point, in the county of Mayo.

"Second"—No Drift Nets of greater length than 400 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the said Bay of Killala, outside or to the northward of said line.

"Third"—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way in the said Bay of Killala, or to the same boat while fishing in said Bay.

"Fourth"—Whenever a Drift Net shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the said Bay of Killala, it shall be attached to a boat which shall remain over said Net while fishing, and the fishermen engaged in fishing with said Drift Net shall remain on board such boat whilst said Drift Net shall be in the water."

The principal rivers in the Ballina district and the seasons for netting and angling for salmon or trout are as follows:—

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballycastle, . . .	16th Mar. to 12th Aug., inclusive.	1 Feb. & 31 July	1st Feb. to 15th Sept. inclusive.
Cloonaghmore or Palmerston, . . .	1st June to 31st Aug. . . .	Same as Tidal, . . .	{ In tidal waters, 1st Feb. to 31st Oct., and in up waters, 1st June to 31st Oct. inclusive.
Easkey,	1st June to 31st Aug. . . .	do. . . .	1st Feb. to 31st Oct. inclusive.
Moy,	16th Mar. to 12th Aug. . . .	1 Feb. & 31 July	1st Feb. to 15th Sept. inclusive.

The Conservators state that the take of fish in this district was not so productive as in 1883. One alleged cause is that the fry were late in going to sea, the months of April and beginning of May being dry and no force of water to take them down. The grilse were consequently late in coming into the rivers and floods, and bad winds having set in at the end of July caused the fish to return to sea and had not come back before the season closed. About the same quantity of breeding fish observed on the spawning beds as previous year, which was greater than the preceding one. Offences against the fishery laws have considerably diminished this year. There are 91 men employed by the Conservators from May to November, at salaries from £2 to £9, and about 200 for six months at salaries from £2 to £14 by the Proprietors of the Moy Tidal Fisheries. Only one proprietor contributes (£5) towards protection—though since the Act of 1883, which caused a Free Gap to be made in the Ballina Weirs, most valuable fisheries have been created in the Upper or Fresh Waters.

The following engines were licensed for salmon fishing in 1884, viz.:—80 rods; 1 cross-line; 31 draft nets; 18 drift nets; 5 bag nets; 7 boxes or cribs; 10 gags or eyes for eels, producing a revenue of £368, to which are to be added fines £16 6s. 8d. and con-

tributions £5, making a total revenue of about £391. The expenditure by the Conservators was about £387.

In addition to this the proprietors of the tidal waters of the Moy, I am informed, expend nearly £1,000 a year on protection.

No. 12, or Sligo District.

Extends from Coonanure Point, County Sligo, to Mullaghmore Point, and includes that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

Clear Seasons.

The clear seasons in force are—*for tidal and fresh waters* :-

" Between 10th August and 4th February, save Sligo river and Estuary, which is between 31st July and 16th January."

For angling with single rod :-

" Between 30th September and 1st February, save in Drumcliffe river and Glenar lakes between 10th October and 1st February."

Big-lures.

" Prohibiting the snatching, or attempting to snatch, salmon in Sligo river with any kind of fish-hook, covered in part or in whole, or uncovered.

" Permitting use of nets with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot, for capture of fish in Lough Dooe."

The principal rivers in the Sligo district and the seasons for netting and angling for salmon or trout are as follows :-

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballysadare . . .	4th Feb. to 19th Aug. inclusive,	Same as Tidal,	1st Feb. to 30th Sept. inclusive.
Drumcliffe . . .	da. . . .	da. . . .	1st Feb. to 19th Feb. da.
Glenar	da. . . .	da. . . .	1st Feb. to 30th Sept. da.
Sligo	16th Jan. to 31st July inclusive,	da. . . .	da. . . .

Report.

The take of fish in this district was less in the past than in the preceding year. Price of fish ranged from 8d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. The quantity of breeding fish in the rivers greatly increased. There has been an increase in the weight of both pike and salmon. No prosecutions by Conservators during the year. There are 16 bailiffs employed by the Conservators. None by private individuals save by the proprietors or lessees of fisheries. No upper proprietors contribute towards the funds for protection.

The following engineers were licensed for salmon fishing during the year, viz.:—19 salmon rods; 17 drift nets; 1 long net; 6 gags or eyes for cubs, producing £86, making a total revenue of £86 a sum wholly inadequate for protection. The total expenditure by the Conservators amounted to only £76.

CONSOLIDATING OBSERVATIONS.

On the whole of the West of Ireland the take of salmon in the year 1884 has been less than in 1883. No satisfactory reason can be assigned for this. Fluctuations in this respect are of constant occurrence. In 1884 the produce was very good. In 1882 it was less. In 1883 it was a very good season—in fact, better on the whole than for several years past—and last year again declined. Though the capture was less the reports from all districts show that the salmon fisheries are in a satisfactory state. A greater quantity of breeding fish on the spawning beds, and in many cases reported as much more than would be desirable for a healthy produce.

I have already, in former reports, explained the desirability of consolidating the present laws, and in doing which there are many amendments, which, if adopted, would in my opinion, raise the salmon fisheries to a much higher scale of prosperity and afford a considerable addition to the employment of the poorer classes of fishermen.

THOMAS F. BRADY.

MAJOR HAYES' REPORT.

Division extending from Slea Head in the County of KERRY in the west to WICKLOW HEAD in the east, and including eight fishery districts—viz., No. 7, KILLARNEY; No. 6¹, KENMARE; No. 6², BANTRY; No. 6, SKIBBEREEN; No. 5, CORK; No. 4, LISMORE; No. 5, WATERFORD; and No. 2, WEXFORD, which embrace the whole or portions of the following counties, viz.:—KERRY, CORK, WATERFORD, TIPPERARY, LIMERICK, KILKENNY, CARLOW, WEXFORD, QUEEN'S COUNTY, KILDARE, and WICKLOW.

No. 7. KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Extending from Lamb Head to Dunmore Head, both in the County of Kerry.

The season, 1884, was regarded as a very good one, and the capture of fish greater than in the previous year; but the rod fishing was not as good, owing to the continuous dry weather for a considerable part of the season.

The price obtained varied from 2s. per lb. in February, and 1s. 6d. in March, to 6d. in June and July.

The rivers were well stocked with breeding fish.

No material difference in the weights of the fish is reported, and

Offences against the fishery laws have diminished.

Fourteen prosecutions were instituted by the Board of Conservators for fishery offences; of these 11 were convicted and 4 were acquitted. The fines varied in the cases of convictions from 5s. to £2 each. There appear to have been no prosecutions by either Constabulary or Coastguard.

Sixty-three water-bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators—those permanently employed received from £4 to £14 per annum; those specially employed on the spawning rivers received from £3 to £5 each for the season.

Private bailiffs have been also employed by several proprietors.

No special funds have been subscribed by proprietors for purposes of protection by the Board.

No cases of poisoning have been reported, which is gratifying in a district which at one time was rather notorious in this respect.

The following engines were licensed for salmon fishing during 1884:—Single rods 95; cross lines, 5; draft nets or seines, 58; boxes or cribs, 2. The revenue derived from these amounted to £299; in addition to this, £13 10s. was received for fines, and £27 8s. for payments on Poor Law valuation; altogether producing a sum of £339 18s. available for protection.

For tables of by-laws and close seasons see Appendix, pp. 57, 60–61.

No. 6¹. KENMARE DISTRICT.

Extending from Crow Head to Lamb Head, in the County of Kerry.

The reports from this district show that there was a fair capture of salmon during 1884 by nets—but as in the Killarney district—owing to the same cause (continuous dry weather), the rod fishing was not so successful.

The prices obtained for salmon and pike were 6½d. and 7d. per lb.

Offences against the fishery laws appear to have increased in 1884, there having been 29 prosecutions by the Board of Conservators. In 18 the prosecutions were successful, and in 2 the parties were acquitted. In the cases where convictions followed fines were inflicted varying from 10s. to £10.

No prosecutions appear to have been instituted by Constabulary or Constiguard.

Twenty water bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators, and 8 others by proprietors, independently of a number of extra men specially employed by the Board during the "poisoning season."

This term "the poisoning season," unhappily may be taken as justified in this district, for at a certain period of the year when the fish are to be found in considerable numbers in the rivers, the obnoxious and ruinous practice prevails in several of the

rivers flowing into Kenmare Bay, and large numbers of fish of all ages and sizes are systematically destroyed, notwithstanding that strenuous efforts have been made by the Conservators to devise means for its suppression.

It is most difficult to suggest anything that will effectively deal with the evil.

The quantity of spawning fish is reported as less than usual, and this is attributed to the constant poisoning which prevails.

The following is a list of the engines licensed for salmon fishing in 1884—18 single rods; 5 draft nets; 2 long nets; 4 sweepers.

The revenue produced by the above amounted to £57 10s. In addition to this must be added £16 10s. received for fines, £13 the 10 per cent. upon Poor Law valuations, and £2 10s. for subscriptions. The total amount available for protection was £89 10s.

For tables of by-laws, close seasons, &c., see pp. 57, 58-59.

No. 6², BANTRY DISTRICT.

Extending from Crow Head to Mixon Head

The season 1884 in this district was good and more productive than 1883, although that year was reported to have been much more satisfactory than the previous season of 1882.

The quantity of breeding fish is reported as greater than in the previous year.

No change in the size of the fish, and the prices realized were 7d. and 7½d. per lb.

I regret to say that poisoning fish prevails greatly in this district, and the practice seems to be extending.

No prosecutions by the Conservators, Constabulary, or Consteward, although there were five water bailiffs employed—three by the Board of Conservators, and two by the Earls of Bantry and Kenmare.

For tables of by-laws and close seasons, see pp. 56, 58-59, Appendix.

The following were the engines licensed in 1884, in the district for salmon fishing:—Single rods, 10; draft nets, 9; producing the amount of £37, available for protection.

No. 6³, SKIBBEREN DISTRICT.

Extending from Galley Head to Mixon Head, in the County Cork.

1884 is reported to have been a fair average season in the Skibbereen district, although the capture was rather less than in 1883, owing to the dry weather. The spawning streams were well stocked with fish, but all the early run of fish, it is reported, were poisoned.

Average size of salmon, 9 lbs.; poole, 6 lbs.

Prices realized 7d. to 1s. per lb.

Offences against the fishery laws have increased, and it is lamentable to have to say that poisoning prevails to a great extent.

Five to six water bailiffs were employed at wages varying from 10s. to 15s. per week.

Offences against the fishery laws are again reported to be on the increase. There were thirteen prosecutions by the Board of Conservators; out of these, three only were convicted, and four prosecutions at the instance of the Constabulary, all of which were successful, and fines inflicted of from £2 to £4 each.

For tables of by-laws and close seasons, see pp. 56, 58-59 of Appendix.

The engines licensed for fishing, in 1884, were—salmon rods, 4; draft nets, 11. These, with £4 19s. 6d. received for fines, brought the amount available for protection up to £61 19s. 6d.

No. 5, CORK DISTRICT.

Extending from Ballycotton to Gally Head, both in the County of Cork.

The capture of salmon in the season 1884 was, perhaps, a little under that of 1883, but on the whole it may be considered to have been a fairly prosperous season, and in the Bandon division the capture was greater than in 1883.

The size of the fish captured was larger than usual, that of salmon averaging 11 lbs., and poole 4 to 4½ lbs.; whilst in 1883, salmon averaged 10 lbs., and poole 4 lbs. The price obtained varied from 7d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

Seventy-eight prosecutions were instituted on the part of the Board of Conservators for fishery offences; of these 52 ended in convictions and fines imposed, varying from 1s. to £7 10s. each. Fifteen for fishing without a licence were withdrawn upon payments of the licence duty, and in 13 cases the prosecutions failed.

There were 6 prosecutions by the Constabulary, in all of which convictions followed and fines were inflicted varying from 10s. to £5.

There were no prosecutions by the Coastguard.

In last year's Report it was stated that salmon disease had prevailed in the district to a considerable extent—one of the salmon so affected was forwarded by us to a scientific gentleman for examination, but no report has been since received on the subject. The last year (1884) it has been reported that a number of dead salmon were found apparently affected in a way similar to the disease which has been so fatal in some of the Scottish rivers—but whether this is really so or not is doubtful, as in the majority of cases the fish which had died had apparently just spawned, and some, I believe, had died from exhaustion or perhaps old age.

The Clerk of the district has been requested if salmon are found dead in the future, with any appearances of being similarly affected, to forward one for examination in order to have the question decided.

I regret to say the practice of poisoning rivers with sponges or lime appears to be on the increase, indeed it is alleged that the destruction caused by it is affecting the stock of breeding fish on the spawning beds—a most important spawning river, the Sullane was twice poisoned in 1884, and the Upper and Lower Lee once.

It would be difficult to over estimate the ruinous effects upon a river of poisoning; if the fish killed thereby were only those of marketable size the effect would not be so serious, but unfortunately not only the mature fish but also vast quantities of the young fry, the stock for future years are also destroyed.

So serious is the evil becoming that if some means are not devised to put a stop to the practice, I fear very serious consequences may result.

A considerable staff of water-bailiffs were employed in the protection of the fisheries of the district, but I regret to say that in consequence of the persistent efforts at poaching with drift nets in the lower part of the harbour, it is necessary to expend more money in water keeping in the summer time than would be otherwise necessary, to the detriment of the spawning grounds, which require to have much more money expended in their preservation than the funds of the district will permit. The By-law which has been approved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, on the 24th June, 1883, prohibiting the use of drift nets in Cork Harbour, it is expected will have a very beneficial effect upon the fisheries—but it has been found to be very difficult to enforce, and taxes all the energies of the bailiffs employed in the steam launch belonging to the Board, and to those employed by the Cork Harbour Fishermen's Society to keep it at all within bounds.

For tables of by-laws and close seasons in force in the district, see pp. 55-56, 58-59, of the Appendix.

As separate accounts are kept of the revenue derived from licences, &c., in the Bandon division from those of the main district, the following shows the number and value of the licences issued in the two divisions:—

For the Cork division.—Single rods, 183; draft nets, 49; bag nets, 1; stake weir, 1; producing altogether a sum of £370; to this must be added £61 18s. 2d. received for fines; £2 sale of forfeited engines; and £80 subscriptions—making a total of £549.

For the Bandon division.—Single rods, 124; cross lines, 2; draft nets, 24; producing altogether £200, which, with £16 3s. 10d. received on account of fines, make a total of £216 3s. 10d.; thus the total revenue of the Cork district amounts to £765 3s. 10d., available for protection.

No. 4, Limerick District.

Extending from Ballycotton, county Cork, to Helwick Head, in the county of Waterford.

The salmon fisheries of this district were less productive than in 1883. As in other districts the decrease was attributed to droughts, which prevailed in the early part of the season, but the peale fishing was satisfactory and quite on an average with previous years.

The spawning grounds are well stocked with breeding fish.

No marked change in the weight of salmon or peale.

The prices realized, ranged—for salmon, 9d. to 2s. 7d. per lb.; and for peale, the lowest price, the first week in July, was 5d. per lb.

Ninety-two prosecutions were had by the Board of Conservators, and 44 by the Constabulary; of the former 66 were convicted and 24 acquitted; in two cases no rule was made; and in the Constabulary prosecutions 42 were convicted and fined, and two were acquitted. The fines generally ranged from 10s. to £4 in each case.

Water bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators in the open season and during the close time besides.

Water bailiffs were employed to the fullest extent as far as the funds of the district would permit, and generally, I must say, great care has been exercised by the Local Inspector in selecting the best available men for the purpose of water keeping.

It will be observed that there has been a great decrease in the funds of the district—the amount available being £185 4s. 7d. less than in the year 1883. This has been caused by the number of drift nets being reduced in consequence of recent regulations restricting the number to be used in the fishery of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

For tables of close seasons and by-laws affecting the district, see pages 55, 58-59.

The following is a list of the engines licensed for fishing during 1884:—Single rods, 260; cross lines, 9; snap-nets, 40; drift nets or seines, 18; drift nets, 71; polo net, 1; bag net, 1; stakes nets, 3; boxes or cribs, 1. These produced a sum of £717; to this must be added fees, £20 11s. 10d.; sale of forfeited engines, £7 11s.; 10 per cent upon Poor Law valuation, £72 10s.; and subscriptions £10, making a total of £927 12s. 10d.

No. 5. OF WATERFORD DISTRICT.

Extending from Helwick Head, in the county of Waterford, to Kilk Bay (east of Bantry Bay), in the county of Wexford.

It is reported that the season 1884, in the Waterford district, was very satisfactory, although the capture was not as great as in the previous year. In February, March, and April there was a good run of heavy fish, but during the rest of the season the take of fish fell off owing to the extreme drought; and in the tidal parts of the river, in consequence of the absence of west and semi-west winds, which in the Waterford district, have great influence on the run of salmon in the lower waters.

The tributary rivers were not so well stocked with breeding fish, in consequence of the want of water during the early winter months, and consequently more fish than usual spawned in the main river. During January, 1885, however, there were floods which took many fish into the tributaries.

Average weight of salmon, 12 lbs.; peale, 4 lbs.; the prices varied for salmon, from 1s. to 2s. 11d.; peale, 8d. per lb.

It is reported that the rentals of rod fishing have not increased owing to the continued unsettled feeling in the country.

A few fish were found to be afflicted with small sores or spots, but it is reported that practically the district is free from disease.

Although cases of illegal fishing have apparently increased, yet it is believed that there has been actually less than previously, owing to more stringent protection.

There were 109 prosecutions at the instance of the Board of Conservators during the year; 101 were convicted and fined, and in 8 cases the parties were acquitted.

One hundred and twenty-three persons were prosecuted by the Constabulary; of these 102 were convicted and fined, 19 acquitted, and in 2 cases "no rule was made."

There were no prosecutions by the Customs.

The following engines were licensed for taking salmon in 1884:—270 single rods, 8 cross lines, 240 snap-nets, 33 drift nets, 81 drift rods, 1 bag net, 4 stakes nets, 1 lead weir, 4 boxes or cribs, and 14 gags or eyes for rods. The total received for license duty was £1,175; to this must be added £160 13s. 7d. received for lines; 4s. for sale of forfeited engines; £36 6s. rents, 10 per cent upon Poor Law valuation; and £8 3s. interest on deposit receipt in bank, making a gross amount of £1,380 6s. available for protection.

For tables of close seasons, by-laws, &c., see pages 55, 58-59.

No. 2. WEXFORD DISTRICT.

Extending from Wicklow Head, in the county of Wicklow, to Kilk Bay (east of Bantry Bay), in the county of Wexford.

The reports for 1884 show that the capture in this season was less productive than during the season of 1883. The decrease is accounted for by the low state of the water during the fishing season, but an ample stock of breeding fish was left in the spawning beds.

The size of salmon was the same as last year, but the peale were reported to have much increased in size.

Considerable numbers of salmon fry are destroyed by persons angling for trout.

Offences against the fishery laws have diminished owing to the strict supervision of the inspector and water bailiffs.

One inspector and four bailiffs were employed during the open season, and one inspector and seventeen water bailiffs during the close season—in addition to these, several private bailiffs were employed by individual proprietors for the protection of their own fisheries.

For tables of close seasons and by-laws affecting the district, see pages 55, 58-59 of Appendix.

There has been a large increase of licences in this district, as compared with 1880 when there were only 85 single rod and 64 draft net licences issued. In 1884 the number was—single rods, 119; draft nets, or seines, 80. I consider this a satisfactory proof of the improvement of the fisheries of this district.

The revenue received was—from licences, £859; fines, £80 17s.; sale of forfeited engines, £3 5s.; interest on deposit receipts, £2 13s.; total, £955 15s., available for protection, as compared with £349 19s. 10d. in 1883.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

Nothing very remarkable has taken place in the division under my superintendence, during 1884. There was a less capture than in 1883, during the early months of the season, but this is accounted for by the unusually long continuance of dry weather, which prevailed generally. It is not believed that the lesser capture can be attributed to any other cause.

It is very desirable that the fishery laws should be amended on certain points, as, for instance—to have defined more clearly what is meant by unclean or unseasonable salmon or trout. The 74th sec. of 5 and 6 Vict., c. 106, provides a penalty for wilfully taking, killing, destroying, exposing for sale, or having in possession any "red, black, foul, unclean, or unseasonable salmon or trout." It is understood that spent fish, viz., fish which have recently spawned, would come under the head of unseasonable salmon, but it is most difficult to secure convictions for killing or having them in possession, some magistrates requiring evidence that such fish are unwholesome, and unfit for food, which witnesses, as a rule, are not disposed to depose to—and thus vast quantities of spent salmon are annually killed in the South of Ireland with impunity. If it were made distinctly illegal to kill spent fish—or to have them in possession—all difficulty would be removed, and thousands of fish saved.

There are other amendments required in the Fishery Acts, which can be dealt with hereafter.

JOS. HAYES.

MR. JOHNSTON'S REPORT.

Division extends from WICKLOW HEAD to MULLAGHMORE, County Sligo, embracing in whole or part the Counties of WICKLOW, DUBLIN, KILDARE, KING'S COUNTY, MEATH, WESTMEATH, LOUTH, CAVAN, LONGFORD, MONAGHAN, DOWSE, ARMAGH, ANTRIM, LONDONDERRY, FERMANAGH, TYRONE, DONEGAL, LEITRIM, and SLIGO, and including the eight Districts of DUBLIN, DROGHEDA, DUNDALY, BALLYCASTLE, COLERAINE, LONDONDERRY, LETTERKENNY, and BALLYSHANNON.

No. 1, or DUBLIN DISTRICT,

Extends from Wicklow Head to Skerries, County Dublin, embracing in part or whole the counties of Wicklow, Dublin, Kildare, and Meath.

Close Seasons.

Tidal Waters—From Howth to Dalkey Island—Between the 15th of August and 1st of February. From Dalkey Island to Wicklow Head—Between 30th September and 1st April. For remainder of District—Between 15th of September and 2nd of March.

Fresh Water—Samo. Angling with cross lines—Samo. Angling with single rod and line—Between 31st of October and 1st of February, save Broadmeadow Water and Ward Rivers, between 11th October and 1st February.

The By-laws in force are:—

In the River Liffey.

Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, salmon with any net of greater length than 350 yards, between Island-bridge wharf and a line drawn due north from Poolbeg Lighthouse.

Permitting the use of nets, with meshes of one inch from knot to knot, for the capture of salmon or trout between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head.

Report.

The number of engines used in this district in 1884 was about the same as in 1883; and considerably less, as to salmon rods, than in 1883. There were used 116 salmon rods, 27 draft nets, and 2 pole nets, as compared with 133 salmon rods, 1 cross line, 22 draft nets, 1 drift net, and 2 pole nets in 1883.

The receipts were rather less than those of 1883. The amount taken for salmon rods was £116; for draft nets, £81; for pole nets, £4; making, with £12 12s. 6d. for fines, a total of £213 12s. 6d., as compared with £218 12s. 6d. in 1883.

The average weight of salmon taken was 10 lbs.; that of pole 6 lbs. The highest price given for salmon was 2s., the lowest 1½d. per lb.

The take of salmon and grilse was more productive than in 1883.

The quantity of breeding fish was less than in 1883, as the salmon could not get to the spawning beds in consequence of the dry weather.

Six water bailiffs were employed by the Conservators in 1884; two during the year, and the others for shorter periods. A number also employed by private individuals.

An inquiry was held at Swords on 6th August, 1884, into an application to define the mouth of the Broad Meadow Water and Ward or Swords River. This was accordingly done, and a map or plan prepared, showing the limits within which no person, except the owner of a several fishery, can use nets for taking salmon; and also defining the distance within which drift nets and stake nets are prohibited.

Although there has been a slight increase of offences against the Fishery Laws, it is expected that the number of successful prosecutions undertaken by the Conservators during the year will have a good effect in causing a diminution of such offences in future. There were nine successful prosecutions by the Conservators, embracing 22 individuals. One of these prosecutions was against the Directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway at King's Bridge, for allowing poisonous matter to flow into the Liffey. The offence was admitted, and the fine (£10) and costs paid.

No. 13, of BALTRYANNON DISTRICT,

Extends from Rosau Point, county Donegal, to Tullaghmore, county Sligo.

Close Seasons.

For Tidal and Fresh Waters—Between the 18th of August and the 1st of March, save for the river Erne and its tributaries, which is between 17th of September and 1st of April, save Bundrowes, which is between 31st July, and 1st February. For angling with single rods, between 9th October and 1st March, save Bunduff, Bundrowes, and Erne rivers, and tributaries; Bundaff' river 30th September and 1st February; Bundrowes, 30th September and 1st January; and Erne river, 30th September and 1st March.

By-Laws.

Permitting use of nets, with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot, in tideway of River Erne.

Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot, for capture of fish by persons having right to use nets in Lough Erne, between Enniskillen and Belleek, between 1st May and first day of close season in each year.

Prohibiting the capture of fish of any description with the instrument commonly called and known by the name of the Spoonbait, or any other instrument of the like nature or device, during the months of January, February, and March, in each year, in that part of the River Erne situated between the Falls of Belvoir and a line drawn due south across the river, from the point of Castlecaldwell Demesne, by the eastern point of the Muckinib, or White Island, to the opposite bank, all in the county of Fermanagh.

Permitting use of nets for the capture of fish with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or 4 inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the net is wet), within so much of the River Fany Water, or Inver, in the county of Donegal, as lies above the mouth of the said river as defined.

Report.

The number of engines used in 1884 was in excess of the number used in 1883. The increase was in salmon rods and draft nets.

The receipts were:—For salmon rods, £137; cross lines, £12; draft nets, £96; drift net, £3; pole nets, £6; stake net, £30; boxes, cribs, &c., £50; eel nets, £34; fines, £24 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £212 5s. 9d.; making a total (not including £2 3s. 3d. interest on money in bank) of £606 11s. 11d., as compared with £552 19s. 6d. in 1883.

The average weight of salmon taken was 14 lbs.; of peale, 6 lbs. The highest price given for salmon was 1s. 6d.; the lowest 9d. per lb.

The take of salmon and grilee was less than in 1883.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was greater than the previous year.

Two hundred and thirty-five water bailiffs are employed by the Conservators. In this district they are generally engaged for the three years by the Board.

Fourteen successful prosecutions were instituted by the Conservators in 1884, and three by the Constabulary.

No. 14, or LETTERKENNY DISTRICT,

Extends from Malin Head to Roosan Point, county Donegal, and comprises the greater part of the county of Donegal.

Close Seasons.

Tidal Water—Between 19th August and 4th February, and one mile above tideway, save Crana or Buncrana and Gweebarra Rivers. For Crana or Buncrana—Between 14th September and 15th April. For Gweebarra—Between 20th September and 1st April.

Fresh Water—Between 19th August and 1st March, save Crana or Buncrana River, Lenane and Gweebarra Rivers, which are the same as tidal. Angling with cross lines—Same as netting. Angling with single rod and line—Between 1st November and 1st February; save in Crana or Buncrana River—Between 31st October and 1st March.

By-laws.

Permitting the use of nets for the capture of salmon or trout, with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot, in the Crana or Buncrana River, and within one mile seawards and coastwards thereof.

Prohibiting having in possession, between sunrise and sunset, for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on the banks of the Buncrana River and its tributaries, within the said district, any spear, lyster, strokehaul, or gaff (except a gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally with rod and line).

The number of engines used in this district in 1884 was about the same as in 1883.

The receipts were:—For salmon rods, £70; for draft nets, £42; for drift nets, £48; bag nets, £30; boxes, £30; gap or eyes, £3; loop nets, £26; fines, £15 1s. 9d. The total amount of the receipts was £264 1s. 9d., as compared with £255 7s. 8d. in 1883.

The average weight of salmon taken was about 10 lbs.; of pike, 6 lbs. The highest price given was 2s., the lowest 6d. per lb.

The take of salmon and grilse in the district was less in 1884 than in the previous year.

As in 1883, there was a good supply of breeding fish.

Four water bailiffs were employed by the Conservators for the whole year, and one hundred and twenty-two during the close season; a number also being employed by private individuals.

The number of prosecutions instituted by the Conservators was 3, out of which there were 3 convictions. There was also a successful prosecution by the Constabulary.

No. 15¹ or LONHONDERERRY DISTRICT,

Extends from Downhill boundary, county Derry, to Malin Head, county Donegal, and includes parts of Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone.

Close Season.

Tidal Water—Between the 31st of August and the 15th of April.

Fresh Water—Same. Angling with cross lines—Between the 28th of September and 15th of April. Angling with single rod and line—Between the 15th of October and 1st of March, save in rivers Foyle and Roe, and all lakes and tributaries running into the same, when and where it is between the 1st of November and the 31st of March.

By-Laws.

Permitting the use of nets for capture of fish other than salmon and trout with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot in Starmecourt lakes and streams.

Permitting the use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in Lough Foyle and tidal parts of the river.

Prohibiting having nets for the capture of salmon or trout in or on board any boat, est, or curragh, in the tidal waters of said district, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Malin Head, in the county of Donegal, and the townland boundary between the townlands of Drumagull and Downhill, in the county of Londonderry, with the whole of the tidalway along said coast and rivers, and the whole of the tidal portion of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into said coast between said points, at any time between the hours of *Twelve of the Clock at noon on Saturday, and Four of the Clock on Monday Morning.*

Prohibiting having in possession, on or near the banks of the upper or fresh water portions of all rivers or leasgs in the district, between sunrise and sunset, any spear, lyster, strokhaul, or gaff (except a gaff to be used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally with rod and line).

Report.

The number of engines used in this district in 1884 varied considerably from that in 1883. There was a falling off in salmon rods, of which there were only 92 in use, as compared with 189 in 1883, and 113 in 1882. There was, however, an increase in drift nets and drift nets.

The receipts were—For salmon rods, £92; cross lines, £22; drift nets, £105; drift nets, £210; pole nets, £8; bag nets, £40; stake nets, £90; fines, £25 19s. 5d.; rates on Poor Law valuation of several fisheries, £95; subscriptions from the lessees of the Irish Society's fisheries in Lough Foyle, £595—making a total of £1,282 19s. 5d.—as compared with £1,249 6s. 1d. in 1883.

The average weight of salmon taken was 11 lbs.; of pike, 6½ lbs.

The highest price given for salmon was 1s. 6d.; the lowest, 7d. per lb.

The take of salmon and grilse in 1884 was less productive than in 1883.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was much less than in the previous year.

Two hundred and forty water bailiffs are employed by the Conservators, and forty by private individuals.

Sixteen successful prosecutions were instituted by the Conservators; and two by the Constabulary.

No. 15¹, or COLERAINE DISTRICT,

Extends from Portrush, county Antrim, to Downhill boundary, county Derry, embraces parts of the counties of Monaghan, Armagh, Down, Antrim and Derry.

Close Seasons.

Tidal portion—Between the 19th of August and 4th of February.

Fresh water—Between the 19th of August and 1st of March. Angling with single rods—Between the 19th of October and 16th of March, except the Bann and its tributaries. For the Bann and its tributaries—Between the 31st of October and 1st of March. Cross lines—Between 28th of September and 16th of March. Pollen fishing by trammel nets, composed of a yarn of a fine texture, not less than one inch from knot to knot, in Lough Neagh—Between 1st of November and 31st January.

By-Laws.

Prohibiting the use of draft nets for the capture of pollen in Lough Neagh.

Prohibiting the snatching, or attempting to snatch, salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of district.

Prohibiting the having any net for the capture of salmon or trout in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in the tidal waters of said district, which comprise the tidal portions of all rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the sea-point of the townland boundary between the townlands of Downhill and Drumagagh, in the county of Londonderry, and the point of Portrush, in the county of Antrim, at any time between the hours of 12 o'clock at noon on Saturday and 4 o'clock on Monday morning.

Prohibiting the having any net for the capture of salmon, trout, or pollen in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in Lough Neagh or Lough Beg, situated within the aforesaid districts, at any time between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Saturday and 4 o'clock on Monday morning.

Prohibiting having in possession on or near the banks of the upper or fresh water portions of all rivers or loughs in the district, between sunrise and sunset, any spear, lynter, strokehaul, or gaff (except a gaff to be used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally with rod and line).

Report.

There was a falling off in the number of salmon rods and draft nets, in the district, as compared with 1883.

The receipts were—For salmon rods, £100; draft nets, £378; drift nets, £9; trammel nets, £102; hag nets, £20; boxes, £50; eel nets, £165; fines, £52 6s. 9d.; rates on Poor Law valuation of several fisheries, £159—making a total of £1,025 6s. 9d., as compared with £1,096 6s. 7d. in 1883.

The average weight of salmon taken was 10 lbs. The largest fish taken was about 31 lbs.

The highest price given for salmon was 1s. 9d.; the lowest, 9d. per lb.

Take of salmon was less than in 1883.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers was rather less than in 1883.

Seventy-six water bailiffs are employed for the whole year by the Conservators; and ten for the winter season by private individuals.

One hundred and four prosecutions were instituted by the Conservators, of which only one was unsuccessful. Fifty-one of these prosecutions were for flax pollution of rivers.

No. 16¹, or BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT,

Extends from Donaghadee, county Down, to Portrush, county Antrim, containing portions of the counties of Down, Antrim, and Derry.

Close Seasons.

Tidal Waters—Between the 15th of September and 17th of March.

Fresh Water—Between the 15th of September and 17th of March. Cross lines—Between the 15th of September and 17th of March. Single rod and line—Between the 1st of November and 1st of February.

By-Laws.

Repealing the definition of the Bush River Estuary, as fixed by the late Special Commissioners on 8th of February, 1864.

Report.

There were in use, in 1884, 31 salmon rods, 13 draft nets, and 14 bag nets, as compared with 26 salmon rods, 12 draft nets, and 14 bag nets, in 1882.

The receipts were—For salmon rods, £21; For draft nets £39; for bag nets £140; making—with fees, £5 4s. 8d.; rates on Poor Law valuation of several fisheries, £35 2s. 10d., and subscriptions, £90 12s. 10d.—a total of £231 0s. 4d., as compared with £287 16s. 2d. in 1883.

The average weight of salmon taken was about 10 lbs., of peale 6 lbs.

The highest price given for salmon was 2s. and the lowest 6d. per lb.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was about the same as in 1883.

Five water bailiffs are employed permanently by the Conservators, and nineteen during the spawning season.

Six prosecutions were undertaken by the Conservators, out of which there were four convictions. Two successful prosecutions were undertaken by the Constabulary.

No. 17¹, or DROGHEDA DISTRICT,

Extends from Skerries, county Dublin, to Clogher Head, county Louth, and embraces portions of the counties of Dublin, Louth, King's County, Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan.

Close Seasons.

Tidal portion—Between the 16th of August and 31st of January.

Fresh water—Angling with single rods—between the 1st of October and the 31st of January.

No By-Laws.

Report.

The number of engines used in this district, in 1884, was largely in excess of the number used in 1883.

The receipts were—For salmon rods, £147; cross lines, £18; snap nets, £8; draft nets, £291; drift net, £3; boxes, £30; col nets, £40; fins, £1 6s. 8d.; making a total of £532, as compared with £464 16s. 10d., in 1883.

The average weight of salmon taken was 15 lbs., of peale 4 lbs.

The highest price given for salmon was 2s. 6d., the lowest 7d. per lb.

The take of salmon and grilse—The spring fishing was much the same as in 1883, while the summer fishing was much better. The increased productiveness is attributed to the breeding fish and fry being better preserved, and a very great number propagated at the Black Castle Fishery, Navan.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was about the same as last year.

Twelve water bailiffs are employed by the Conservators, of which number ten are permanently employed.

A number of others are employed by the riparian proprietor, within their several limits.

Four successful prosecutions were instituted by the Conservators.

No. 17¹, or DUNDALK DISTRICT,

Extends from Clogher Head, county Louth, to Donaghadee, county Down, embracing in whole or in part the counties of Louth, Meath, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, and Cavan.

Close Seasons.—By Nets and all other Engines save Single Rods and Lines.

In that part of said district between Clogher Head and Ballaghan Point, county Louth, and embracing all the sea and coast, and all lakes and rivers and their tributaries, in that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between the said points,—save in the Annagassan, Glyde, and Dee Rivers and their tributaries,—from the 20th of August in each year to the 31st day of March in the year following, both said days inclusive.

In the Annagassan, Glyde, and Dee Rivers and their tributaries, from the 20th of August in each year to the 11th of February in the year following, both said days inclusive.

In that part of said district between Ballaghan Point, in the county Louth, and Donaghadee, in the county Down, and embracing all the sea and coast, and all lakes and rivers and their tributaries, in that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between the said points, from the 16th of September in each year to the 31st day of March in the year following, both said days inclusive.

By Single Rods and Lines.

In that part of the district between Clogher Head and the southern boundary of the mouth of the River Fane, and embracing all lakes and all rivers and their tributaries, in that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between the said points, —from the 1st day of October in each year to the 31st day of January in the year following, both said days inclusive.

In that part of the district between the southern boundary of the River Fane and Ballaghan Point, and embracing all lakes and all rivers and their tributaries, in that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between the said points, including the River Fane and its tributaries,—from the 1st day of November in each year to the last day of February in the year following, both said days inclusive.

In that part of the said district between Ballaghan Point, in the county Louth, and Donaghadee, in the county Down, and embracing all lakes and all rivers and their tributaries, in that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between the said points, from the 1st day of November in each year to the last day of February in the year following, both said days inclusive.

By-Laws.

Prohibiting to catch, or attempt to catch, salmon and trout, with any net of greater length than 500 yards, between Clogher Head, and Ballaghan Point, county Louth.

Prohibiting to catch, or attempt to catch, salmon in any tidal water, between Dunany Point and Soldiers' Point, county Louth, with a spear, lyster, otter, strokchnau, dree-draw, or gaff, except when the latter is used as an auxiliary to rod and line, or for removing fish from any legal weir or box by the owner or occupier thereof.

Report.

There was a considerable increase in the number of salmon rods, and draft nets, used in 1884, as compared with 1883.

The receipts were—For salmon rods, £103; draft nets, £117; bag nets, £20; head weir, £6; eel nets, £13; fines, £45 18s. 6d.; rates on Poor Law valuation of several fisheries, £1; making a total of £305 18s. 6d., as compared with £290 4s. 8d. in 1883.

The average weight of salmon taken was 14 lbs., of peale 5 lbs.

The highest price given for salmon was 2s. 6d., the lowest 6d. per lb.

The take of salmon and grilse was less than in 1883.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was greater than in the previous year.

About thirteen water bailiffs were employed by the Conservators, for periods varying from three to nine months. Eight are employed by private individuals.

Forty-three prosecutions were instituted by the Conservators, of which thirty-two were successful. Thirteen prosecutions were instituted by the Constabulary, of which nine were successful. Of the thirteen successful prosecutions, seven were for flax pollution of milldams and rivers.

Having given in the foregoing Report all the detailed information in our power, we have only to add that we have at all times experienced the most cordial co-operation from the officers and men of the Coast Guard and the Royal Irish Constabulary authorities in enforcing the laws, and to them our best thanks are due.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's very obedient servants,

THOMAS F. BRADY

JOS. HAYES.

ALAN HORNSBY.

George Coffey, Secretary.

Dated at the Fisheries Office, Dublin Castle,
31st July, 1885.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1885, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
DEALY BAY, (16th Oct., 1842.)	PROHIBITING TRAWLING.	DEALY BAY, - (26th July, 1842.)	PROHIBITING THE use of TRAMMEL NETS, and every other Fixed or Movable Net (except Bag or other Net for the taking of Salmon) in Dealy Bay, while the fish formed as follows, namely, the space lying between the two points of Dealy Head, thence a straight line across the mouth of Dealy Island, thence a straight line across the Dealy Island, to the direction of the signal station on Killary Hill.
EARL GRANGE, (14th Feb., 1853.)	PROHIBITING TRAWLING within a line drawn from the Nose of Howth, to the Eastern point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerrin), thence to Clewes Head (thence to Donny Point); thence to Grange Point, in the County Down.	EARL GRANGE, (1st Dec., 1858.)	REPEALING as much of the By-Law, dated 14th February, 1853, as prohibits Trawling in all places within or to the Westward of the line formed as follows, namely, by a straight line drawn from the Nose of Howth to the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerrin), in the County of Dublin, and from the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerrin), in the County of Dublin, to Clewes Head, in the County of Dublin, to Clewes Head, in the County of Louth, and from Clewes Head to Donny Point in the County of Louth, and in 1858 thereof prohibiting to use any Trawl Net within the limits named above between the Nose of Howth and Donny Point, between the 1st day of November in each year, and the 1st of May in the year following.
DEERHORN BAY, Etc., (2nd Dec., 1851.)	PROHIBITING TRAWLING from Halybister Rock, off Cramond Point, to St. John's Point, both in the County Down.	DEERHORN BAY, Etc., (26th Feb., 1860.)	PROHIBITING the use of TRAMMEL NETS within a line drawn from the Head of the Halybister River to the Mouth of the Halybister River to Deora Point.
BELFAST LOCH, (27th Nov., 1860.)	PROHIBITING TRAWLING in that part of said Loch of Belfast situated within a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus, in the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, both points of the County of Down, between the hours of Six o'Clock in the Evening and Six o'Clock in the Morning, during the Month of December, January, February, and March.	KEEMNA RIVER, ESTUARY, (21st Dec., 1864.)	PROHIBITING within the Estuary of the Keemna River, in the County of Kerry, and eastward of a line drawn from the western point of Lemp's Head to the western point of God's Head, the use of TRAMMEL and other Movable Nets for the capture of Sea Fish from the hour of Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Five o'Clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, in each year; and from the hour of Five o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Seven o'Clock in the Morning of the day following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September.
DEENAGH BAY, (16th Feb., 1857.)	PROHIBITING TRAWLING within a straight line drawn from the Bay Rock, to a place called Deenagh Point.	KEEMNA RIVER, (26th March, 1871.)	REPEALING By-Law dated 26th March, 1864, prohibiting TRAWLING within a line drawn from the Bay Rock to Deenagh Point.
GALWAY BAY, (5th Jan., 1864.)	WHEN large shoals of Herrings shall have set in in the Bay, and while same are engaged in Drifting for Herrings or Mackerel, and when Boats shall commence Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, that Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of three miles from them.	(28th Aug., 1871.)	REPEALING By-Law dated the 20th of November, 1864, by which the use of Trawl Net was prohibited within the estuary of the Keemna River, in the County of Kerry, and eastward of a line drawn from Halybister Banks to the Mouth of the River Point on the South, from the hour of Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Five o'Clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, in each year (during the periods within which the use of TRAMMEL and other Movable Nets for the capture of Sea Fish within the estuary of the Keemna River had been fully authorized and permitted); and from the hour of Five o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Seven o'Clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, in any year (being the further periods within which the use of TRAMMEL and other Movable Nets for the capture of Sea Fish within the estuary of the Keemna River had been fully authorized and permitted).
BRANDON BAY, (23rd Aug., 1863.)	PROHIBITING TRAWLING within a line drawn from Brandon Point to Coonman.	(11th Sept., 1861.)	GENERAL.
SANTRY BAY, (27th March, 1865.)	PROHIBITING TRAWLING within a straight line from Coonman Point to Carriglough Rock, and from thence to Reservey Point, on the North Shore of Whiddy Island.	WATERFORD HARBOUR, (15th Dec., 1873.)	REPEALING By-Law dated 22nd October, 1873, and in her thereof enacting the following By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations:-
(11th Sept., 1861.)	And	First.—The use, for the capture of White Fish, of Net, of Net especially called and known as Draw or Wads Net, having Mains of less diameter than Three and One-half inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or Fourteen inches to be measured all round such Net, each measurement to be taken in the clear when	
WATERFORD HARBOUR, (15th Dec., 1873.)	PROHIBITING TRAWLING between coast and offshore.	WEXFORD COAST, (26th April, 1865.)	PROHIBITING TRAWLING in all places where there are Boats engaged in Herring or Mackerel Drift Net Fishing; and that Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of at least three miles from all boats fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, with Drift Nets. And whenever Herring or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift Net Fishing in any place, or on the Coast of Wexford, the Trawl Boats shall depart therefrom, and to have three miles distant from the Drift Net Herring or Mackerel Boats.
WEXFORD COAST, (26th April, 1865.)	PROHIBITING the throwing into the sea any Stones or other matter, or thing, whereby the taking of Fish may be impeded, or whereby Net or other Fishing Gear may be injured.	DOONEERA & DOW- BANK DISTRICTS (East Coast), (26th Oct., 1881.)	PROHIBITING the use, for the capture of White Fish, of Net, of Net especially called and known as Draw or Wads Net, having Mains of less diameter than Three and One-half inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or Fourteen inches to be measured all round such Net, each measurement to be taken in the clear when
BALLINAGHALLA BAY, (7th October, 1884.)			

Armenia,
S. E.

Abstract of
By-Laws,
Under, &c.

Repelling By-laws, dated 22nd October, 1878, and in two sheets of enabling the following By-laws, Rules, and Regulations—
First.—The use for the Capture of White Fox, of Fox Notes commonly called and known as Drew or Wade Notes, having Muzzle or dimensions less than Two and One-half inches from foot to tail on the side of the animal, along the side of the species, or carcass, hitherto to be measured will stand such and such North, such measurements to be taken in the skin when

GENERAL.
Repeating By-Law, dated 22nd October, 1878, and in her behalf standing the following
By-Law, Rules, and Regulations:—
First.—**The use**, for the capture of White-tail
Fowl, of **Net** **especially** called and known as
Dove or Wadie Net, being **Minors** of less
dimensions than Three and One-half inches
from knot to knot, to be measured along the
edge of the square, or **Fouriers** Linches to be
measured all round each such Net, such
measurement to be taken in the clear when

APPENDIX, No. 1—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1883, relating to the
Sea and Oyster FISHERIES of IRELAND.

APPENDIX, No. 1—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1885, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., IN FORCE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1887, RELATING TO THE
ROYAL AND QUEEN FIREBRIGADES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX NO. 1—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., IN FORCE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1885, RELATING TO THE SEA AND OYSTER FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX
No. 1
—
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, etc., &c.—continued.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, etc., &c.—continued.	Nature of By-Law.
LOUGH SWILLY, etc., &c.—continued.	measures of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of said Lough Swilly, or of any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, by any means whatever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of Strangford Lough, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	STRANGFORD LOUGH —continued.	board any boat, sail all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not ramse from any fishing ground or oyster bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of Strangford Lough, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall, except for sale, give, transfer or possess, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, the shell of any oyster, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and any person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.			Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Strangford Lough aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
LOUGH FEWNY, etc., &c. (With Date, 1884.)	First.—Between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September in any year, that being the close time within which it is lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Bed in Lough Feeney as aforesaid, in Lough Feeney shall be on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and it shall be lawful to have on board any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	CARLINGFORD Lough. (1st June, 1877.)	Prohibiting at any time after the 1st day of November, 1877, to use for the taking of Oysters in any part of Carlingford Lough, in either of the counties of Louth and Down, respectively, the instrument commonly called and known as the graps, or any other instrument or dredge of the like construction or nature. Any person offending against this By-Law shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of Four Pounds, and every such graps, or other instrument or dredge which shall be used contrary to this By-Law, shall be forfeited.
	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Feeney shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, sail all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and no person shall, except for sale, give, transfer or possess, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	(1st Aug., 1881.)	That the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Bed within said Carlingford Lough, or of or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.
	Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Lough Feeney aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	(20th Oct., 1881.)	First.—During the Close Time aforesaid, or which may hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Bed in Carlingford Lough, as aforesaid, in Carlingford Lough shall be on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and it shall be lawful to have on board any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
STRANGFORD LOUGH (1st Nov., 1877.)	That the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Bed in or off the Firth or Natural Oyster Bed within said Strangford Lough, or of or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.		Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Carlingford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, sail all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not ramse from any fishing ground or Oyster bed within the boundaries aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of Carlingford Lough by any means whatsoever any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall, except for sale, give, transfer or possess, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
(1st Dec., 1877.)	First.—Between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in any year, that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Bed in Strangford Lough, as aforesaid, in Strangford Lough shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and it shall be lawful to have on board any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Carlingford Lough aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Strangford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought in		

APPENDIX

TABLE showing Loans applied for and advanced under the Irish Reproductive Loan Repayments, for the 10 years

County,	Amount available in 1881.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applications.	Amount of Loans applied for in 1881.	No. of Loans remitted.	No. of persons to whom Loans remitted.	Amount of Loans remitted in 1881.	No. of Loans actually issued.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
Cork,	2,031 0 0	53	37	8,335 5 0	35	61	3,285 15 0	39
County, . . .	10,281 0 0	63	50	1,441 19 9	51	61	1,171 19 9	37
Louth,	1,733 0 0	1	1	50 0 0	—	—	—	—
Limerick,	5,003 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway,	2,072 0 0	454	687	8,051 4 6	224	322	3,198 0 0	188
Sligo,	2,087 0 0	30	47	479 19 4	24	39	715 10 0	29
Mayo,	2,830 0 0	155	229	1,264 10 6	110	143	922 0 0	34
Donegal,	1,207 0 0	23	26	567 0 0	14	17	405 0 0	15
Total, . . .	27,371 0 0	106	1,107	31,148 19 1	450	614	11,837 12 0	326

APPENDIX No. 3.

SUMMARY of the quantity of SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, and COD, exported to unenumerated places in England, consigned from Irish Fisheries, from 1st January to 31st December, 1884.

	Salmon. No. of Boxes of 150 lbs. each.	Herrings. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	Mackerel. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	Cod. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.
London,	6,206	12,092	22,070	7,362
Nottingham,	2,331	2,761	3,001	2,705
Bradford,	2,000	4,025	5,010	3,800
Manchester,	7,022	11,560	9,781	7,420
Sheffield,	5,110	6,072	5,021	2,450
Wolverhampton,	2,700	3,801	4,700	2,577
Leeds,	4,855	6,700	5,211	3,016
Liverpool,	10,010	15,113	16,700	11,001
Birmingham,	6,777	10,705	11,310	4,855
Total, 1884,	46,935	70,053	60,370	46,297
" 1885,	50,171	65,188	58,813	46,861
Decrease,	12,236	8,885	5,443	724

Competing Salmon at 40 15s. per box, the price realized in Liverpool,	£ s. d.
" Herring at £1	da.
" Mackerel at £1 1s.	da.
" Cod at £1 1s. 6d.	da.
Total,	£ s. d.

The quantity of Mackerel captured in Irish waters by boats belonging to the United Kingdom, so far as returns have been received, was 226,455 boxes, which realized the sum of £196,150, at an average cost of about 17s. 6d. per box. From many parts of the coast, however, no returns have been received.

No. 2

Fund Act during the year 1884, and the Total Amount of Loans advanced, and Total ending 31st December, 1884.

Amount of Loans actually lent in 1934.	Loans classified as not particularised.		Installments of Loans not taken up.		Loans rectified for non-application.		Total amount of Loans advanced for 10 years to 1116 Dls. 1934.	Total Expenditure for 16 years to 31st Dec. 1934.	Covers.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,080 0 0	0	1,094 10 0	—	—	—	—	12,018 5 0	8,582 9 3	Cork.
579 6 8	23	525 15 0	—	—	—	—	18,110 14 0	10,931 8 8	Carry.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 0 0	93 18 8	Latihan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290 0 0	214 4 0	Limerick.
3,435 0 0	42	135 0 0	—	—	—	—	18,480 2 0	8,871 1 1	Galway.
825 10 0	4	87 0 0	—	—	—	—	8,355 0 0	2,582 11 11	Sligo.
885 8 0	35	368 0 0	—	—	—	—	8,894 18 0	8,870 8 11	Mayo.
30 0 0	9	912 0 0	—	—	—	—	8,887 0 0	3,184 8 7	Done.
6,429 5 0	107	8,169 10 0	—	—	—	—	59,135 8 0	44,416 1 0	

APPENDIX, No. 4.

Schedule of Lecture Dots received by the Boards of Conservators for the Year 1884.

The influence of the average number of trees employed is made up as follows:

Salmon Note,	1 min.	Debt Note,	1 min.	Bill Note,	4 min.	Dep. Eye, Rev.	1 min.
Steel Note,	1 min.	Transm. Note,	1 min.	Blank Note,	4 min.	Endorsement,	1 min.
Steel Note,	4 min.	Police Note,	1 min.	Blank writing,	1 min.	Checkbook,	1 min.
Steel Note,	4 min.	Bank Note,	1 min.	Blank check,	1 min.	Checkbook, def. property	1 min.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

TABLE showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1884, inclusive.

Amount received for License Duty.	Amount received for License Duty.	Amount received for License Duty.
\$	6	\$
8,820 7 6	3571	1670
6,641 5 6	2672	9,636 14 6
6,732 16 6	2673	5,620 14 18
2,617 6 6	2524	1,600 14 18
7,655 16 6	2675	1,600 14 18
6,799 6 4	2677	5,655 10 6
2,611 12 6	2529	5,720 6 6
		5,679 6 0

JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

Academy of American Chefs website in each State and the District of Columbia, February, 1994-95.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1885, relating to the
SAFETY FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Altenbergs
Hv. Læse-
stundes. 50.

Place offered by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Kings Lynn, (13th Jan., 1893.)	Salmon and Trout.	Burton River, (1st July, 1879.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for the capture of Salmon and Trout in the River Lynn which is situated between the Town of Kings Lynn and the River Great Ouse, during the Month of July.
Between Duloe Island and Whid- low Head (13th Oct., 1874.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of Salmon and Trout between Duloe Island and Whidlow Head.	River Cole, (17th Aug., 1879.)	Permitting use of all Bagnets from a single Hook and Line for capture of Fish between the Heads of Salt Head and the Town of Duloe, situated on the River Cole, and intersecting said Island at Chelmer.
River Elmer, (25th March, 1874.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferrybridge and the Town of Ely.	River Cole, New, and Dare, and several (1st July, 1879.)	Prohibiting use for the capture of Salmon on the River Cole and the River Elmer, within the River Cole, New, and Dare, where a River flows across the River Elmer, situated on the West, in the County of Cambridgeshire, to the River Yare, in the County of Norfolk.
River Elmer, (22nd Aug., 1871.)	Prohibiting the practice of keeping Nets on board Ships between Somerton and Kings Lynn, during the Annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout, or that part of the River Elmer situated between Ferrybridge Bridge and the Town of Ely.	Between Duloe Island and High- cross, River Blawdon, Esq. (6th Sept., 1874.)	Prohibiting Bagnets of 2nd November, 1874, including Dips, Net Fishing, and in the place of preceding as follows:
River Elmer, (22nd Oct., 1872.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of greater length than 200 yards in length for the capture of Salmon and Trout in the River Elmer situated flowing into the sea between Duloe Head and Bagnetts, or in the space between them.	Ferrybridge Bridge, and High-cross, River Blawdon, Esq. (6th Sept., 1874.)	Prohibiting use for the capture of Salmon on the River Elmer, between Ferrybridge Bridge and High-cross, or in the space between them.
Derry Water and River Derry, (23rd Oct., 1874.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish, having Meshes of one inch from knot to knot measured along the side of the square, or triangular, or square, or diamond, mesh, and measurements being taken in the place where the Net is used, in the River and streams flowing thereto, that is to say, in the Derry Water, from the source near Killary in Antrimshire, with the streams flowing into same from Moyry, Glenshane, Strickland's Glen, and the Tynagh, River, and in the Glenshane, Glenside, and Derry Water, from the bounds of the County Carrick, flowing past Tynagh, to Strickland's Glen, and the mouth of the Derry Water, with the small stream known as Easkey, into that portion of the said river, all said rivers and streams being in the County Wexford, for and during the months of May, June, July, and August, in each year.	Between Holwick Head and High- cross, River Blawdon, Esq. (21st Aug., 1873.)	Permitting use for the capture of Salmon on the River Blawdon, or at an interval along the River Cole, Glengary, or other River in the said parish of Salt Head, which empties the whole of the Sea along the coast between Holwick Head, in the County of Norfolk, to Holwick Head, in the County of Cambridgeshire, with the whole of the Thaway along old Town and River, and the whole of the said Thaway portion of the several Rivers, and their tributaries flowing into said Thaway between said points, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock, a.m., on Saturday, and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.
Potter River, (20th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot to be measured along the side of the square, or triangular, or square, or diamond, mesh, and measurements being taken in the place where the Net is used, with the River, or Rivers, running through the District of Denebrough, in the County of Kilmore, Provided that the Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three-quarters from knot to knot, shall be used in the said River during the Months of April, May, and June.	River Blawdon, (14th March, 1874.)	Prohibiting use for the capture of Salmon on the River Blawdon, or the Thaway portion of the River Blawdon, or the Thaway, where or in the River Head, or in the River Blawdon between the Towns of Holwick and Newmarket, or in the River Blawdon, or the Thaway between the Towns of Colchester and Wethersfield, or in the Thaway.
Oswestry River, (10th Feb., 1878.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of Salmon or Trout.	Whale Ditch, (4th Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting, by all persons engaged in fishing for striking Salmon or Trout in the Lennet District:
Inch River, (21st Oct., 1878.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch and three-quarters from knot to knot for capture of Salmon or Trout.	1. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout fishing shall have marked on said boat with black figures of such size as to be visible in length and one inch in breadth, a pointer corresponding with the angle of the Lennet used for the Net used with said boat.	
Bromborough Dene- brough, Co. L. & L. 1878. (21st May, 1878.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (as to be measured along the side of the square, or triangular, or square, or diamond, mesh, and measurements being taken in the place where the Net is used) with the River, or Rivers, running through the District of Denebrough, in the County of Kilmore, Provided that the Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three-quarters from knot to knot, shall be used in the said River during the Months of April, May, and June.	2. The said pointer shall be painted in white oil colour on black ground.	
Third Water, (21st Sept., 1875.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch and three-quarters from knot to knot for capture of Salmon or Trout.	3. The numbers placed on said boat shall be either carved, or painted in any manner whatsoever.	
Watford District.	Watford District.	4. The pointer shall be placed on the bow of the boat.	
Cock District.	Cock District.	5. The pointer shall be placed on the stern of the boat.	

APPENDIX
No. I.

APPENDIX, No. 7—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., IN FORCE ON 1ST JUNE, 1885, RELATING TO THE
SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX, No. 7.—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAW, ORDERS, &c., IN FORCE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1835, RELATING TO THE SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX
No. 7.
—
ABSTRACT
OF
BY-LAW,
ORDERS, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.
Donegal District—continued.			
Save or Cromhola, Moalagh, or Durnamack, and Garregy River. (2nd June, 1821.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing Nets, as auxiliary to rods and lines in fresh-water portions of said Rivers.	River Shannon, Magua, and Clogher, and Cloghdaw Bay—1821.	Limerick District—continued.
Donegal District.			
Kennedy River at Bay. (2nd Dec., 1820.)	First.—Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the said Kennedy River or Bay of greater length than One Hundred and Thirty Yards. Second.—Prohibiting to beat the water or in these shores or other waters therein during the time of shooting or dredging Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the said Kennedy River or Bay.	River Doo, (5th June, 1821.)	Salmon or Trout in any other Tidal Waters of the River Shannon, or in Cleardaw Bay.—1821.
Donegal District.			
Carrickfergus Harbour. (22d Oct., 1820.)	Prohibiting during the Salmon Close Season, the use of Drift Nets having a foot-rope and leads or weight-lead thwarts, in the Harbour of Carrickfergus, from the Bar of Fish.	Longy Doo, (10th June, 1821.)	Salmon or Trout in any other Tidal Waters of the River Shannon, or in Cleardaw Bay.—1821.
Donegal District.			
Tidal Waters. (26th Feb., 1821.)	Prohibiting the shooting, unhooking to-catch, Salmon in any tidal water with a Spear, Gyre, Gyre, Stake-rod, Bone-draw, or Gun, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to shooting with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Water or Bay by the owner or occupier thereof.	Doo, (5th June, 1821.)	Salmon or Trout in any other Tidal Waters of the River Shannon, or in Cleardaw Bay.—1821.
Donegal District.			
Opposite or Waterfall Bay, Waterford Water. (7th March, 1820.)	Prohibiting the space between the Bars or Banks of the River, east of the Hook to opposite side of the Bars or Banks of the Waterford Water to be one and a quarter miles apart.	River Shannon, (22d June, 1821.)	Prohibiting the first class of Drift-nets, since 1820 November, 1820, and in these clauses prohibiting between the 1st day of August, and such other day as at any time may be the arrival of the Close Season in which no Fish or Salmon or Trout shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any person or by any means whatsoever (save by single rod and line only), and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of Drift Nets in any other River or Stream and as a Drift Net, having a foot-rope and leads or weight-lead thwarts, in that part of the River Shannon opposite between the Waterfall Water and a one and a half miles due North and South across the said River-Shannon at the Western extremity of Grange Island.
Donegal District.			
River Shannon, Inland Point. (6th Feb., 1821.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wexley Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 1st February.	Long Bar, River Shannon. (22d August, 1821.)	Prohibiting the use of Netts in the roads, measured when the Net is used.
Donegal District.			
River Shannon. (22d Nov., 1821.)	Prohibiting Drift Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot (as measured along the side of the mesh, or seven inches to be measured in the middle of each mesh, and measurements before and after the mesh, when the Net is used) in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.	River Fergus. (22d June, 1821.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the West Wall of Bally, on the River Fergus.
Donegal District.			
River Shannon. (22d May, 1820.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the West Wall of Tumshambo, on the River Shannon.	River Fergus. (22d Dec., 1821.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift-nets between Ferry Drawbridge and the old Bridge of Adam.
Donegal District.			
River Shannon and Magua. (6th June, 1821.)	Prohibiting the Shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Portage Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in River Magua.	River Fergus. (22d Oct., 1821.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift-nets between Ferry Drawbridge and the old Bridge of Adam.
Donegal District.			
River Shannon. (1st March, 1821.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout, on board any Boat or Vessel between mouth of Shannon and Wexley Bridge, to the River of Lough Eske, and all parts of any stream flowing into the said River, or between the mouth of the River of Lough Eske and the River of Lough Eske, and Three miles on Mandoo river, or between Wexley Bridge and the Navigation Wall at Killaloe in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Five o'clock on Monday morning.	Whale District. (12th Sept., 1821.)	Prohibiting the shooting or attempt to shoot Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Pitch-hooks, arrows or part or whole with any number of them, or otherwise.
Donegal District.			
River Shannon, Magua, and Askeaton, and Cloghdaw Bay. (10th Nov., 1821.)	Regulating the use of Drift-nets as follows:—First.—That no Drift Net of greater length than 100 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Shannon, between Limerick and a line drawn across the River below Askeaton, from Anglesey Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kilcormac, in the County of Clare. Second.—That no Drift Net of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of	Clare and Clare-Galway or Tullaghmore Rivers. (22d Dec., 1821.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the Rivers known as the Clare and the Clare-Galway or Tullaghmore Rivers in the County of Galway, above the mouth of the said Rivers with Longy Creek, in the County of Galway.
Donegal District.			
Oppanmore River, Co. Mayo. (24th May, 1821.)	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Oppanmore River, in the County of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.	Sligo District.	

APPENDIX NO. 7.—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAW, ORDER, &c., IN FORCE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1885, RELATING TO THE SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 7
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Bangor District —continued.			
Upperhalf or Bally- mena, Downshire and Maudlin Dis- tricts. (11th Sept., 1883.)	Permitting use of Net with Meshes of one and a half inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the mesh, or twice to be measured off round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the place where the Net is wet.	Burn River, &c., (1st June, 1872.)	Prohibiting the casting of Net of any description with the intention immediately after and during the season of the Salmon, or any other levirate of the River, to be taken during the months of January, February, and March in each year, or the time before the River Kane amongst the parts of the River Bann and a River known also within the River from the point of Glanmire to the point of the Kane, or point of the Strangford, or White Island, to the opposite bank, all in the County of Down.
Malton District.			
Whitla District, (21st May, 1872.)	Permitting use of Net with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the mesh, or twice to be measured off round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the place where the Net is wet).	Lough Neagh River, (21st June, 1872.)	Prohibiting use of Net with meshes of one and one half inches from knot to knot for capture of fish of any species having right to run into or out of between Ballymena and Belfast, between the two said Bays and Beford of about seven miles in each part.
May River and T- Inches. (11th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting angling for Trout during April and May in each year—Lough Neagh and Galtee exception.	Many Water, or Lower River, (21st June, 1872.)	Prohibiting use of Net for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one and one half inches from knot to knot as measured along the side of the mesh, or twice to be measured off round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the place where the Net is wet, within the limits of the River Many Water, or Lagan, in the County of Down, or the place the mouth of which river is situated.
Kilala Bay, (21st March, 1873.)	Prohibiting, or making or attempting to make, Baskets or Traps by means of Ditch Nots made by the confounding of a Handful from the Root Part of Sennons in the County of Meath.—No Ditch Note of greater length than 400 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout by any part of the said Bay of Kilala or Kilala or Kilala or Kilala or Kilala or Tidwell.—No two or more Ditch Notes shall be used together in any way, or the said Bay of Kilala or in the same bays while fishing or with trap.	Crown or Bannock River, (21st Mar., 1872.)	Prohibiting the use of Net for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one and one half inches from knot to knot as measured along the side of the mesh, or twice to be measured off round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the place where the Net is wet, within the limits of the River Crown or Bannock, in the County of Down.
Furphy, Whitemore, &c. Ditch Net shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the said Bay of Kilala it shall be situated in a bay which shall contain over said Net while fishing and the salmon caught or taken with said Ditch Net shall remain on board each boat which said Ditch Net shall be in the water.	Sligo District.		
Sligo River, (1st March, 1872.)	Prohibiting the casting or attempting to make, Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Fluke-trap situated in part or in whole, or otherwise.	Sligo Fjord, (21st Feb., 1872.)	Permitting the use of Net for the capture of fish other than Salmon and Trout, with meshes of one and one half inches from knot to knot.
Lough Dooe, (21st March, 1871.)	Permitting use of Net with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot, for capture of Fish.	Barmouth Lough and River, (22nd April, 1872.)	Permitting the use of Net for the capture of fish other than Salmon and Trout, with meshes of one and one half inches from knot to knot.
Burn River, (21st Feb., 1872.)	Prohibiting the casting of Net with meshes of one and one half inches from knot to knot in the River Slaney, which is between 15th September and 20th April, save in River Slaney, which is between 25th September and 1st April.	Tidal Waters, (21st June, 1872.)	Prohibiting having nets for capture of Salmon or Trout in an area said may have, or be subject to the Tidal Waters of said district, with meshes of one and one half inches from knot to knot.

APPENDIX,
No. 8.

APPENDIX,

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Total.
1. Dublin, -	Shannon to Wicklow.	Between Howth and Dolly Island, between 15th August and 1st Fe- bruary. Between Dolly Island and Whiddy Head, between 20th September and 1st April. For remainder of District, between 1st September and 1st March.
2. Westford, -	Wicklow to Kill Bag, East of Dún- nag Bag.	
3. Waterford, -	Kill Bag to Ballybegg Head.	Between 15th September and 20th April, save in River Slaney, which is between 25th September and 1st April.
4. Limerick, -	Ballybegg Head to Ballycotton,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15th August and 1st February. 15th August and 1st February.
5. Cork, -	Ballycotton Head to Galley Head.	From Ballycotton to Barry's Head, between 15th August and 1st Jan- uary, both days inclusive, and from Barry's Head to Galley Head, between 15th August and 15th February, save in Bandon and Aglish Loughs between 15th August and 1st March for Bandon, and between 1st August and 1st March for Aglish.
6. Shillelstown,	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	Between 15th September and 1st May,
7. Dingle,	Mizen Head to Cow Head.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20th September and 1st May. 15th September and 1st April.
8. Kenmare, -	Cow Head to Lough Head.	

Note.—The 20th section of the 1870 & 21st Vic., & 114, requires that shall not be less than 100 days Close Season in each Fishery.

APPENDIX No. 7—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., IN FORCE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1885, RELATING TO THE SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 7.
—
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	States of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	States of By-Law.
Tidal Waters—1884.	Londonderry District—continued. encompasses the whole of the sea along the coast between Malin Head, in the County of Donegal, and the terrestrial boundary between the townlands of Drumcreevy and Donehill, in the County of Londonderry, with the whole of the river Foyle, along and over and rivers, and the whole of the tidal portion of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into and outwards into ports, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock on Sunday evening and four of the clock on Monday morning.	Tidal Waters—1884.	Donegal District—continued. twice of the clock on Sunday evening and four of the clock on Monday morning. General. —Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollack, or to land any boat, or to use the banks of any River or Lough within the said District, situated in the Counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down, which comprise the tidal water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the sea-point of the Terrestrial Boundary between the Townlands of Donehill and Drumcreevy in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Fintona in the County of Antrim, any boat, Launch, Racket-boat, or staff-boat, or a Net for the purpose of land and safety necessary in angling for Salmon legally with rod and line.
Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District, 1st Dec., 1873.	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, or to use the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down, which comprise the tidal water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the sea-point of the Terrestrial Boundary between the Townlands of Donehill and Drumcreevy in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Fintona in the County of Antrim, any boat, Launch, Racket-boat, or staff-boat, or a Net for the purpose of land and safety necessary in angling for Salmon legally with rod and line.	Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District, 1st Dec., 1873.	Prohibiting having in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, or to use the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between Malin Head in the County of Donegal, and the Terrestrial Boundary between the Townlands of Drumcreevy and Donehill in the County of Londonderry, and Sperrin Lough, Strabane, or Dungiven, or a Net for the purpose of being used ready in auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line.
Lough Neagh, (25th Feb., 1873.)	Coleraine District. Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for the capture of Fish.	Lough Neagh, (25th Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting having any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollack, or to land any boat, net, or carriage, in Lough Neagh, in said District, during the said Season for Salmon, Trout, and Pollack, in said Lough Neagh.
Lough Neagh, (10th April., 1873.)	Permitting Powers to be taken by Tidal and Net Nets composed of Thread or Yarn of the texture, not less than ten hairs to the pound weight, and not associated with a mesh of not less than one inch from knot to knot, from the 1st of March to the 15th August.	Bush River, (25th Feb., 1873.)	Derrygawrane District. Regarding Definition of Bush River Estuary as fixed by the late Special Commissioners on 8th Feb., 1864.
Whole District, (15th Oct., 1873.)	Prohibiting shooting or shooting to snare Salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of District.	Between Coleraine Head and Bellaghy Point, (10th April., 1873.)	Prohibiting to catch or shooting to catch Salmon, Trout, with any Net of greater length than 800 Yards on that part of the Sea Coast situated between Coleraine Head and Bellaghy Point, in the County of Londonderry.
Tidal Waters, and Leahy Neagh and Rat, (15th Dec., 1873.)	Prohibited—Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, or, or angling, in the Tidal Waters of said District, which comprise the tidal portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the sea-point of the Terrestrial Boundary between the Townlands of Donehill and Drumcreevy in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Fintona in the County of Antrim, at any time between the hours of	Tidal Waters, (25th June, 1873.)	Prohibiting the shooting or shooting to snare Salmon in any Tidal Water of District between Derrygawrane Head and Bellaghy Point, in the County of Londonderry, with a Sperrin, Lough, Oder, Strabane, Donegal, or Carrickfergus, or any boat, Launch, Racket-boat, or staff-boat, except when the latter may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for removing Net from any legal Water or Sea by the Owner or Occupier thereof.

No. 8.

the different Districts in Ireland on 31st December, 1884.

APPENDIX,
No. 8.
—

No.	Fresh Water.	Angling with Dead Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Town in District.
1	Same as Tidal, save between Derry Head and Whitehead Head, which last are 16th August and 1st April.	Same as Netting.	Between 1st Oct., and 1st day of Feb., save Bremorewater Water and Ward River, between 14th Oct., and 1st Feb., Between 25th Sept., and 1st Mar., save Water of 1st Oct., and 1st Mar., between 1st Oct., and 1st Mar., Between 25th Sept., and 1st Mar., save 1st Oct., and 1st Mar.,	17th Oct., 1874. 1st July, 1875. 27th Jan., 1876.	1. Liffey, Bangor, Vartry.
2	Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Between 25th Dec., 1873, and 1st Feb., Between 25th Sept., and 1st Mar., save 1st Oct., and 1st Mar.,	25th Dec., 1873. 2nd Oct., 1875. 3rd June, 1876.	2. Slaney, Carlow, Wicklow, Rosslare.
3	Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Between 25th Sept., and 1st Mar., Between 25th Sept., and 1st Mar.,	25th Nov., 1874. 17th Feb., 1875.	3. F. Finn, Newry, and Banbridge.
4	Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Between 25th Sept., and 1st Mar., From 1st Oct., to Berry's Head, between 12th Oct., and 31st Dec., both days Inclusive, and from Berry's Head to Glanis Head, between 1st Oct., and 1st Mar., Feb., Between 25th Oct., and 17th March,	21st April, 1875. 1st Jan., 1876.	4. Blackwater.
5	Same as Tidal, between 25th October and 1st April.	Same as Netting.	25th Dec., 1873. 14th Dec., 1875.	5. Lee, Bandon, Aghaboe.	
6	Between 25th July and 1st May.	Same as Netting.	25th Dec., 1873.	6. F. Finn, Sligo, and Donegal.	
7	Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	25th Jan., 1875.	7. Blackwater.	
8	Same as Tidal.	Between 25th October and 1st April.	25th Feb., 1876. 14th Nov., 1876.	8. B. Slaney, Rosslare, and Newry.	

WATERFOWL SEASONS.—By the 18th section of the 25th & 26th Vict., 1861, no flocks of Birds shall be taken, or of taken in any way, except by Night.

TABLE showing the Close Seasons for SALMON and TROUT.

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Total.
T. Kilbroney.	Lough Head to Bannister Head, including Strangford.	Between Bannister Head and Inch Point, including the Island Islands, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points, 1st September and 20th April, both said days inclusive. Between Inch Point and Clogher Point, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into Downpatrick and points over the River Main and its Tributaries, 31st July and 10th January, both said days inclusive. In River Main and its Tributaries, 26th September and 20th April, both said days inclusive. Between Inch Point and Bally Head, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points, 1st October and 20th April, both said days inclusive. Between Bally Head and Lough Head, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between those points, over the River Lagan and the Water of Leven and their Tributaries, 15th August and 30th April, both said days inclusive. In the River Lagan and its Tributaries, and all Lakes running into all rivers, 1st October and 20th April, both said days inclusive. In Wigtownshire River and its Tributaries, and all Lakes running into all rivers, 10th July and 20th December, both said days inclusive.
R. Larne.	Bannister to Hays Head.	Between 31st July and 10th February, over River Colgan and Tributaries, and over between Henry Head and Bannister Head, and between Lee Head and Inch Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between those points. For River Colgan down to its Branch and Tributaries, between 31st August and 1st June. Between Bannister Head and Henry Head, and all Rivers flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st April. Between Lee Head and Hays Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st May.
R. Coleraine.	Hays Head to Sligo Head.	Between 31st August and 1st February, over the Coleraine River and Lakes and Tributaries, which is between 31st August and 10th February.
R. Coleraine.	Sligo Head to Pigeon Point.	Between the 31st August and 10th February, over the Coleraine River and Lakes and Tributaries, which is between 31st August and 10th February.
R. Coleraine.	Pigeon Point to Banes Head.	Between 31st August and 10th February, over the River and Coleraine, Ballylough and Ballynahinch Rivers and Estuaries.
R. Coleraine.	Banes to Carronmore.	Between 31st August and 10th March, over Carronmore and Bally Estuary, which is between 31st August and 1st June.
R. Sligo.	Carronmore to Mullaghmore.	31st August and 10th February, over Sligo River, its Tributaries, which is between 31st July and 1st January.
R. Coleraine.	Mullaghmore to Rosso.	31st August and 1st March, over River Fane and Tributaries, which is between 15th September and 1st April.
R. Coleraine.	Rosso to Main Head.	31st August and 10th Feb., and over miles above Tideng, over Coleraine River, and Carronmore River.
R. Coleraine.	Main to Downhill Boundary.	For Cours of Carronmore River, between 15th September and 10th April, for Carronmore, between 30th Sept. and 1st April.
R. Coleraine.	Downhill Boundary to Portrush.	Between 31st August and 10th April.
R. Coleraine.	Portrush to Ballynahinch.	31st August and 10th February.
R. Coleraine.	Ballynahinch to Carronmore.	15th September and 10th March.

* Close Points for Fishery Regulation Districts of Fish, between the 10th January and 1st July, are in the River Shannon, which is between the 1st January and 1st July, and same in the Coleraine District, which is between 10th January and 1st June, in each year and same also in Carron and Carronmore Rivers.

+ Points Fishing by Carron and Carronmore Rivers.

No. 5—continued.

the different Districts in Ireland on 31st December, 1884.

No.	Fresh Water,	Angling with Goss Lines,	Angling with Single Rod and Lines.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers District No.
7	Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Between Ballymena Head and Dooe Point, and including all Lakes and all Rivers and their Affiliates running into the Atlantic Ocean, between 21st October and 1st March, between Tuck Point and Dooe Head, and including Loughanillaun River and their Affiliates flowing into the same waters districts, also the River Foyle, between 21st October and 1st January, both tidal days inclusive.	28th Nov. 1881.	7. Inish, Rosslare, Ushant, Vane, Antrim, Mayo, Lagan, Cavan.
8	Same as Tidal.*	Same as Netting.	Between 21st Oct. and 1st Feb., 1881, Ferta, Glash, Glashan, and Malin Head, and including all Rivers also in Mayo, between 21st October and 1st March, all Rivers running into the sea, between Loop Head and Mag Head, and between Ballymena Head and Killy Head.	22nd Oct. 1874, 24th Sept. 1875, 27th Aug. 1876, 19th Aug. 1877.	8. Glash, Dooe, Ferta, Inver- ring, Clog- hern, Neigh, etc.
9	Between 12th August and 1st Feb., save in Cork or Galway River, between 21st Aug. and 1st Feb.	Same as Netting.	Between 21st Oct. and 1st Feb., 1881, in Cork, Dingle Bay, Rosslare, Rosslare Harbour, Clogh, Rosslare, and River Bandon, and their Affiliates, which is between 21st Oct. and 1st March, between 21st Oct. and 1st Feb.	22nd Dec. 1871, 24th Oct. 1872, 17th Sept. 1873, 26th Aug. 1875, 19th July. 1879.	9. Cork, Clogh, Rosslare, Rosslare Harbour.
10	Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Between 21st Oct. and 1st Feb., save in Carrowmore River—between 21st Oct. and 1st July, and save Loughmoe River and Tributaries, between 1st Nov. and 1st Mar.	1st June. 1872, 29th Dec. 1873.	10. Mayo, Ben- one, Loughmoe, Carrowmore.
11	Same as Tidal.	Same as Netting.	Between 21st Oct. and 1st Feb., save in Glengarriff and Glengarriff Harbour, between 21st Oct. and 1st Feb., and save Glengarriff and Glengarriff Harbour, between 21st Oct. and 1st Feb., and save Glengarriff and Glengarriff Harbour, and all Rivers in Achill Island, between 21st Oct. and 1st Feb.	1st June. 1873, 21st Oct. 1875, 21st Dec. 1876, 1st June. 1877.	11. Newport, Glengarriff, Glengarriff, Glengarriff, Glengarriff, Galway.
12	Between 21st July and 1st Feb., save Polderrin and Rosslare Rivers, which is between 21st July and 1st Jan.	Same as Netting in Fresh water.	Between Bally Head and 1st Feb., save Glengarriff and Polderrin Rivers, and all Rivers in Achill Island, between 21st Oct. and 1st Jan., and save Glengarriff and Glengarriff Harbour, between 21st Oct. and 1st Feb., and save Glengarriff and Glengarriff Harbour, which is between 21st Oct. and 1st Feb.	19th Dec. 1870, 19th July. 1877, 25th Jan. 1878.	12. May, Kilkenny, Glengarriff.
13	Between 12th August and 1st February, save Sligo River, which is between 21st July and 1st January.	Same as Netting in Fresh water.	Between 21st Oct. and 1st Feb., 1881, in Derrynane River and Glengarriff Lake between 21st Oct. and 1st Feb.	24th April. 1871, 27th Dec. 1871.	13. Sligo, Ballina- doo, Derryvea.
14	Same as Tidal, save Ballymore, which is between 21st July and 1st February.	Same as Netting.	Between 1st Nov. and 1st Feb., 1881, in Drana or Bannow, between 21st Oct. and 1st March.	21st Nov. 1871, 29th Dec. 1872.	14. Olla, Dava, Nock, Bannow, Bannow, Kress.
15	Same as Tidal, save Ballymore, which is between 21st July and 1st January.	Same as Netting.	Between 1st Nov. and 1st Feb., 1881, in Drana or Bannow, between 21st Oct. and 1st March.	21st Sept. 1877, 29th Feb. 1878, 21st Nov. 1874, 21st Mar. 1875.	15. Ballymore, Ballymore, Ballymore, Ballymore.
16	Same as Tidal.	29th Sept. and 12th April.	Between 12th Oct. and 1st Mar., 1881, in Foyles and Bar, between 1st Mar. and 2nd Mar.	27th Jan. 1869, 21st July. 1877, 21st Dec. 1878.	16. Foyles, Bar.
17	12th August and 1st March.	29th Sept. and 12th Mar.†	Between 12th Oct. and 1st Mar., 1881, save Ballymore, Mayo, Sligo, water, Moyola and 2nd Mar., between 1st Oct. and 1st Mar.	21st Dec. 1876, 21st Mar. 1877, 22nd Aug. 1878, 16th Jan. 1879.	17. Bar.
18	Dr.	29th Sept. and 12th March.	1st Nov. and 1st Feb.	16th Dec. 1878, 17th Aug. 1879.	18. Ballymore, Glengarriff, South Glengarriff.

and 1st July, and in all other cases in the Loughor District between 1st December or 1st July in year following, and save in Dingle District, which is between 21st February and 1st July, which is between 21st February and 1st July in each year.

TABLE showing the CLOSING SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT.

Number and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Season.
171. Dingley.	Shore to Cleghorn Head.	Between 16th August and 31st January.
172. Dumbuck.	Cleghorn Head to Dumbuck.	Between Cleghorn Head and Dumbuck Point, County Louth, exclusive of all freshwater Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the coast between said points, open in the Autumn, 1st October, and the River Whittlester, 20th August, and 31st March, and their tributaries, in the Autumn, 1st October, and the River Whittlester, their tributaries, and their tributaries 20th August and 1st October, both mid-day inclusive.

REVIEW, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES.

District.	Boundary.	Date.
Adrigole.	Adrigole Bridge,	16th June, 1871.
Antragh.	Bodholloga Bridge, between the two heads of Dingle and Antragh,	27th November, 1871.
Antragh.	The border of shore seawards side of Lough Derragh, between the two heads of Cleigh and Antragh, extending to Cleaghernaman.	27th November, 1871.
Banba.	The Bridge at Knockanore, known as the Knockanore Bridge,	16th January, 1855.
Bawn.	The Down Steens east of Milling Way, known as the Grotto,	16th November, 1855.
Bawn.	The lowest Water Head used for irrigation purposes, near St. Molton, in County Galway,	16th March, 1854.
Blackwater.	A straight line drawn due north across road at townland boundary between townlands of Ballyadidge and Ballipetress.	16th March, 1855.
Boyne.	Western Point of Green Island at Oldbridge,	16th April, 1855.
Brick.	Tallow Bridge Quay,	26th January, 1854.
Broadstone-Waterford and Wexford, or Swells River.	South-westerly point of the Big Marsh to the townland of Lough Head, Green,	16th August, 1854.
Caragh.	The Garagh Bridge, being the bridge immediately seawards of the Salmon Weir,	16th January, 1855.
Caragh.	Caragh Bridge,	16th June, 1871.
Cashel or Dunguaire.	The Hill Down west below the Bridge across said River, and known as St. John's Bridge,	16th August, 1851.
Clon.	Willitown Wall,	29th May, 1871.
Dool or Adare.	Adare Bridge,	26th November, 1851.
Dola.	Fox Bridge above Dunguaire Bridge,	17th July, 1851.
Fox.	The Balling Bridge across said River,	16th May, 1851.
Fox.	The boundary between the Townlands of Mayfield and Garishan,	16th June, 1855.
Fox.	The Road leading through Kilmark from the Road leading from Limerick to Mullinahone by a line drawn in continuation of said Kilmark Road across River.	16th October, 1871.
Fox.	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Old Town at Kells,	16th April, 1856.
Fox.	A straight line drawn in a westerly direction seawards at townland boundary between townlands of Quin and Doolys.	16th March, 1855.
Fox.	The boundary between the Townlands of Dunguaire Quay and Quin,	16th June, 1855.
Galey or Gally.	The Stream called and known by the name of the Gally-Glen between the boundaries of Garishan and Dunguaire.	4th October, 1851.
Glenariff.	Glenariff Bridge,	16th June, 1871.

River, the mouth of which has been defined in 1854, making with those enumerated in previous Reports, 159 in number.

District.	Date.	Name of River.
Dalkey.		Broadstone Water and Wexford or Swells River.

No. 8—continued.

the different Districts in Ireland on 31st December, 1884.

No.	Fresh Water.	Angling with Green Lure.	Angling with Maggots and Bait.	Date of Last Catch.	Price of a $\frac{1}{2}$ Pound Bait.
17	Same as Tidil.	Same as Notting.	1st Oct. and 21st June. Between Clapham Head and the junction of the River with the River Foss, and between the junction of the River with the River Lune and the River Derwent and points 1st June and last day of each day in October. Between Clapham Head (boundary of the River Foss) and the junction of the River Derwent and all the Rivers and Creeks mentioned having the most important parts passing through the River Foss and the Yorkshire Lye, Lea Water, and, including all parts between the River Derwent, in County Lancashire, and the River Lune, and including all the Rivers and Creeks between the most northern and points of the River and last day of Oct., each day in October.	2nd June, 1880.	1s 4d. 30 pence.
17	Same as Tidil.	Same as Notting.	20th Oct. 1880.	1s 4d. 30 pence.	

No. 8

Горький
№ 11

of which have been defined to 31st December, 1884.

River.	Boundary	Date
Glenaladan,	The bridge across river known as the Little Bridge near Garryglin,	16th March,
Glyde,	Lyon's Weir,	20th May,
Glash,	A straight line drawn in a north easterly direction across river from a point on bankhead of Denevan, at the road leading to Killertonown, to a point on the towland of Breda.	16th March,
Grenagh,	A straight line drawn in a north westerly direction across river at the towland boundary between the townlands of Ralton and Ballybooy.	15th March,
Inch,	Adare Bridge,	1st February,
Linen,	The shallow at the head of the Foul, commonly called the Ost Pool,	20th July,
Liss,	The Weir or Dene at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir,	12th August,
Liskey,	The bridge across river known as the Ballybooy Bridge,	16th March,
Lilbeg,	The Weir or Dene on said river known as the Island Bridge Weir,	17th August,
Maigne,	The Bridge across river immediately south of and nearest to the Adare Barrage,	12th August,
Mulane,	A straight line drawn across river in eight angles with its nearest the boundary between the townlands of Gortliver and Dallymanna.	26th July,
Monagh or Duncam-	Wooden Bridge at Duncamore Mill,	10th June,
Monagh.		10th June,
Moone,	Moone Bridge,	10th June,
May,	The Rock of the falls immediately below the Weir at Bellin,	10th July,
Moore,	The Inistioge Bridge,	16th March,
Ownes or Bally-	The Ballybooy Bridge on the High Road,	10th June,
Reeks,		10th June,
Phannon,	The Weir or Dene known as the Oghally Mill Weir,	26th April,
Phannon,	The Castle Bridge near Newstall,	26th August,
Slaney,	Banknally Bridge,	1st December,
Slige or Gouragh,	The Mill Dam above Tintern Bridge, in town of Slige,	16th February,
Scarr or Connall,	Scarr Bridge,	10th June,
Sul,	A line drawn across river and opposite to the most upstream part of the Cosh channel, Weir,	16th March,
Talbot,	The mouth of river as defined 21st November, 1873, by a straight line drawn in a north easterly direction across old river bank a point on bankhead of Talbot to a point on town road of Dromoremacardagh,	16th February,
Tuairig,	The bridge known as the Two Mile Bridge,	16th March,

APPENDIX No. 10.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

47 and 48 Vic., c. 21.

Statement of PROPERTY TRANSFERRED by the late TRUSTEES to the COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS on the 29th September, 1884, under the above Act.

Cash Transferred.			Investments Transferred by Trustees in Bread of Works.			Amount Due on Bonds Transferred.		
Class.	Deposit Receipts and Sale of Furniture.	Total.	Overdue.	New Recov- ery- per-Quint.	Total.	Overdue.	Not yet due.	Total.
A. p. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1884-1885	784 4 5	2,229 10 11	3,263 17 3	27,000 0 0	30,000 17 5	3,263 11 5	8,254 2 0	10,487 10 11

APPENDIX No. 11.

TABLE showing Loans applied for and advanced under the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund Act during the period from 29th September to 31st December, 1884.

District.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applications.	Amount of Loans applied for.	No. of Loans recommended.	No. of persons to whom Loans recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended.	No. of Loans actually issued.	Amount of Loans actually issued.	Loans classified as not permitted.	
									No.	Amount.
Admiralty	9	3	£ s. d.	1	1	£ s. d.	—	—	1	£ s. d.
Chesapeake	38	43	1,000 0 0	14	22	2,672 0 0	—	—	14	2,672 0 0
Devonport	78	78	1,000 10 0	8	16	128 0 0	—	—	8	128 0 0
Dover	4	5	600 0 0	2	3	912 0 0	2	912 0 0	1	912 0 0
Falmouth	13	13	2,000 0 0	2	0	1,000 0 0	2	889 0 0	8	1,000 0 0
Gibraltar	2	2	30 0 0	1	2	30 0 0	—	—	1	30 0 0
Isle of Wight	1	1	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leeds	6	2	150 0 0	0	0	150 0 0	—	—	0	150 0 0
Weymouth	7	8	150 0 0	2	2	48 0 0	—	—	2	48 0 0
Weymouth	2	3	200 0 0	1	1	200 0 0	—	—	1	200 0 0
	138	135	38,000 10 0	89	89	5,000 0 0	2	208 0 0	38	5,000 0 0

APPENDIX No. 10.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

47 and 48 Via, c. 21.

STATEMENT of PROPERTY TRANSFERRED by the late TRUSTEES to the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC
WORKS on the 29th September, 1884, under the above Act.

Cash Transferred.			Investments Transferred by Trustees to Board of Works.			Amount Due on Bonds Transferred.		
Col. 1.	Deposit Receipts and Cash on Furniture.	Total.	Col. 2.	New Three-year-Cycle.	Total.	Col. 3.	Not yet due.	Total.
\$ 3,344	\$ 3,344	\$ 3,344	\$ 3,344	\$ 3,344	\$ 3,344	\$ 3,344	\$ 3,344	\$ 3,344
3,344 10 0	104 4 3	3,448 14 3	3,344 17 2	13,000 0 0	26,542 17 2	2,364 11 0	8,204 9 3	10,120 18 11

APPENDIX No. 11.

TABLE showing Loans applied for and advanced under the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund Act during the period from 29th September to 31st December, 1884.

Country	No. of Applica- tions Received	No. of Applica- tions	Amount of Loans applied for.	No. of Loans recog- nized and recommended	No. of payments in which Loans recog- nized and recommended	Amount of Loans recommended	No. of Loans actually issued	Amount of Loans actually issued	Loans canceled or not perfect	
									No.	Amount
Albania	3	3	£ 2,000	1	1	£ 2,000	—	—	2	£ 2,000
Angola	20	42	6,800 0 0	14	23	8,800 0 0	—	—	15	8,800 0 0
Argentina	19	68	1,145 15 0	8	16	1,145 15 0	—	—	8	1,145 15 0
Armenia	4	6	500 0 0	2	2	500 0 0	1	500 0 0	1	500 0 0
Argentina	15	12	3,700 3 6	5	6	3,700 3 6	1	3,700 3 6	5	3,700 3 6
Argentina	2	3	90 0 0	1	3	90 0 0	—	—	2	90 0 0
Argentina	1	1	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina	6	9	150 0 0	3	6	150 0 0	—	—	3	150 0 0
Argentina	7	8	150 0 0	3	6	150 0 0	—	—	3	150 0 0
Argentina	3	3	300 0 0	1	1	300 0 0	—	—	1	300 0 0
Argentina	116	165	10,825 15 0	59	89	8,145 0 0	3	8,145 0 0	26	8,145 0 0